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Vol. XXII.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JANUARY 6, 1900.

No.

SIMPLE POWERFUL DURABLE ECONOMICAL EFFICIENT
TABER
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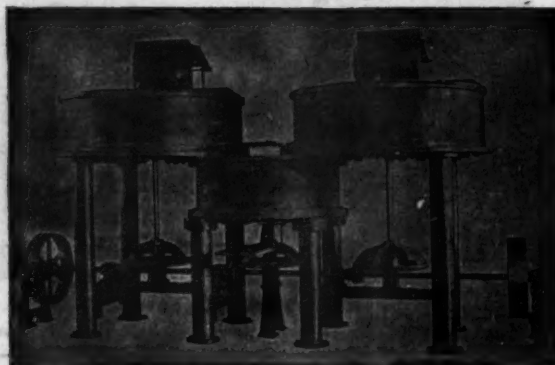
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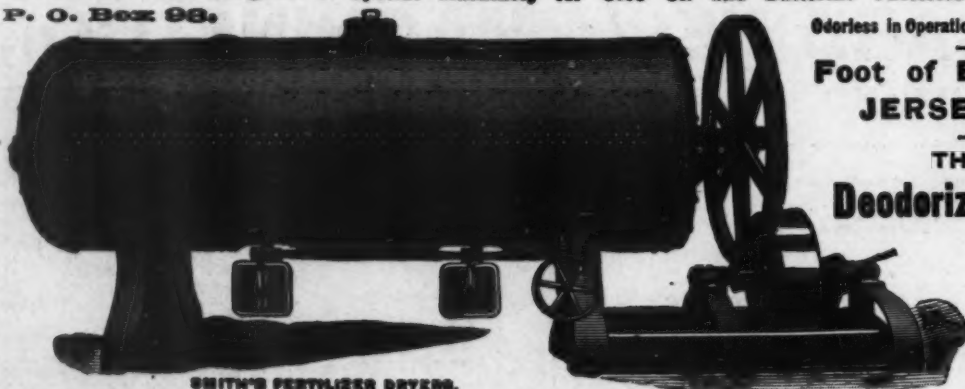
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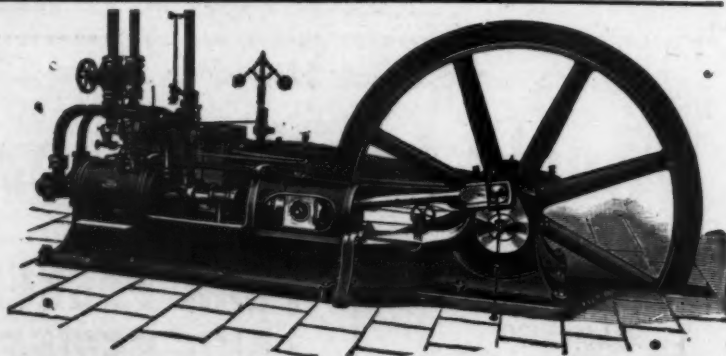
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AMMONIA.
National Ammonia Co.

AMMONIA FITTINGS.
Tight Joint Co.

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Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.

BONES, HOOF, HORNS, ETC.
Holthusen, Alex.

BOOKS.
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration. Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book).
Ice Making and Refrigeration.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.

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(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)

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(See Casings, also Machinery.)

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(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)
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Cudahy Packing Co.
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Preservalline Mfg. Co.

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Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.

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Jamison, John.
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Richard McCartney.
Oliver, Stephen B.
H. C. Zaun.

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American Cotton Oil Co.

Atlantic Cotton Oil Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.
Maury, F. W.

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Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.
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Howes Co., The S.

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(See also Fertiliser Machinery.)
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Osten, Victor v. d. (Germany).
Tas Ebn, J. (Holland).
Tinkle, W. W. (England).

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Stedman Fdy. and Mach. Works.
Walker & Elliott.

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Perrin, William R.
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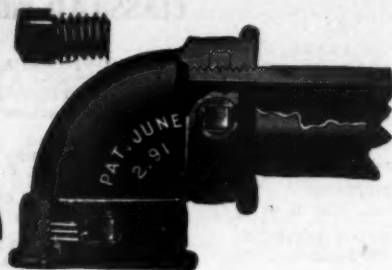
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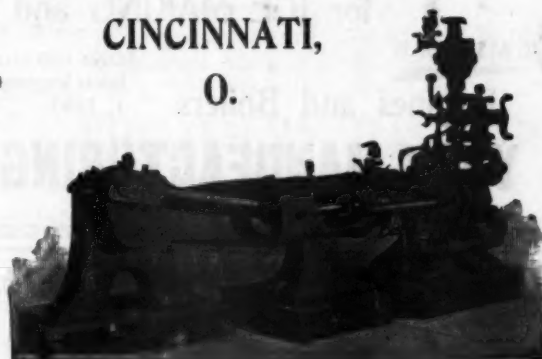
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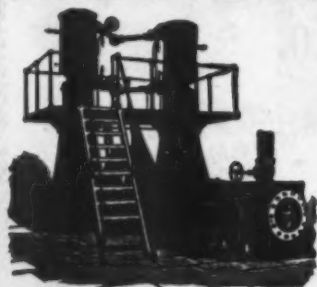
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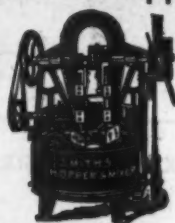
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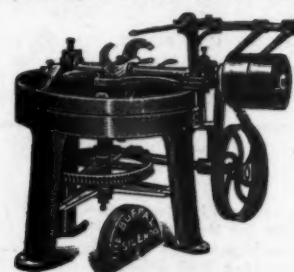
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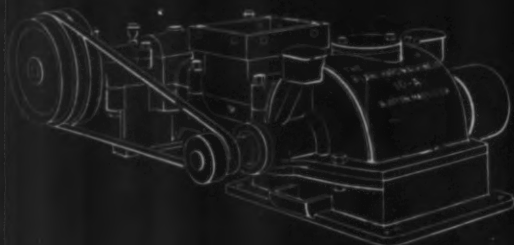
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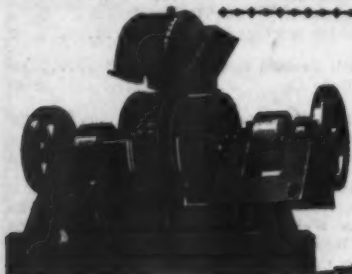
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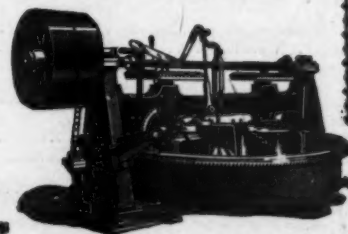
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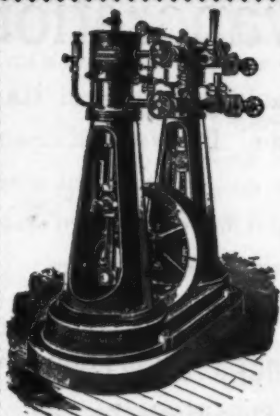
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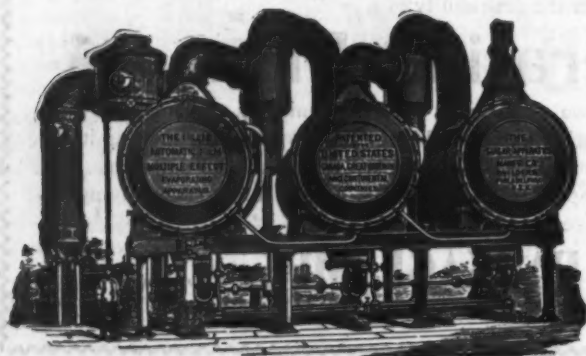
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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The meeting of the National Live Stock As-
sociation in convention at Fort Worth, Tex.,
this month is an important event, not only for
the stock and provision interests of this coun-
try, but for those in other parts of the world.
The membership of this association is by as-
sociations and most of the live stock asso-
ciations in the United States belong to it.

The assembling of owners of millions of
stock valued at hundreds of millions of dol-
lars in a deliberative meeting at which many
local, national and international matters are
to be brought forward and threshed out is it-
self sufficient to arouse interest all through
the trade.

The cattle, meat and provision trades have
had their grievances for some time in the
matter of transportation, freights and insur-
ance. There have been jars because of ham-
pering legislative enactments. Certain foreign
restrictions have pressed at points upon the
live stock and dead meat industries. The
Fort Worth convention will be made fully
aware of these and remedies will be suggested
and discussed. This will be the greatest
gathering of live stock men which the world
has ever seen. There will be in this noted
Texas city more stockmen representing more
stock and more money invested in them than
ever convened in the history of man. We
trust that the results achieved will be com-
mensurate with the importance of so great a
body, and judging from the missionary work
which preceded the meeting, and the immedi-
ate necessity for the remedies to be discussed,
there is every reason to believe that the fruits
of the deliberations of the body will be en-
tirely satisfactory. There is much advisory
matter to be talked over during the four days
of the sessions, from the 18th to the 20th
inst. Our live stock interests are vast and
vital to us. They are the base of our great
meat and provision industry. Everything
should be done that can be done to foster
both of these feeders of our people and the
peoples of the earth. We wish the National
Live Stock Convention a notable session and
the greatest success.

WILL BUTTER ANSWER?

At this particular time when the butter peo-
ple are asking Congress to assassinate the but-
terine trade with a tax of 10 cents per pound
on that product it is interesting to notice a
few market facts.

A score of years ago when dairy machinery
was more expensive than now, when there
were fewer milk cows in the country, and
when the farmer made most of his creamery
product with a cruder churn, an old wood
paddle and a spoon of similar material he
received something like 20 cents per pound
for his product and made money. There was
then virtually no butterine in the land. A
substitute butter made from animal fats and
healthy ingredients about that time invoked
inveictives and an investigation by a farmers'

congress. The margarine makers threw their
factories and methods wide open. As a result
of this congressional investigation the com-
mittee, with its prejudiced chairman, con-
verted from his former view of the substitute,
reported that the substance was from healthy
materials and made in a sanitary way. Con-
gress and the milk people let the subject alone
until public sentiment had measurably for-
gotten this fiasco of an attempt at special leg-
islation at that time.

Laying aside the question of the healthful-
ness of the two table products because one
has been proven, by the greatest scientists all
over the world, to be as healthful as the other,
it is a notable fact that the butter people
have sold more butter, at higher prices and
made more money in the last ten years, than
they have since the day of American inde-
pendence. In spite of curious statements to
the contrary, they have, in the last two years,
had better markets for their products than
ever before and the financial conditions of the
dairies are in better shape than at any pre-
vious time. There must be a sound business
reason for this. Butterine does not seem to
have hurt their markets or their legitimate
profits to any extent.

We will go further. While the advocates of
the 10-cent tax against butterine are beating
at the gates of the capitol and yelling "ruin"
into the ears of Congressmen, there is an
actual shortage of butter in this country. New
York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston
and other warehouse centers are now running
3,000 to 6,000 packages short per week and
the wholesale price of genuine creamery but-
ter has suddenly jumped from 26 cents and
27 cents per pound to 29 cents and 30 cents
per pound, having crept up from 21 cents per
pound in a comparatively short time. Will
the dairy people tell Congressmen this and
explain? It costs no more to make butter now
than it did two years ago. Facilities are bet-
ter and materials about as cheap. Let the
butter people make as much butter as their
trade demands; or do they prefer to ask Con-
gress to clear the way for 35-cent butter?
The bulk of our people object to having their
pockets squeezed for the sake of still greater
profits to the butter interests.

FERTILIZING THE STATUTES.

The farmer is always hunting the "nigger
in the woodpile," and burdening statutes with
useless and senseless laws supposedly for his
own good.

The Legislature of Virginia, after a long
wrangle, has finally passed its Fertilizer bill.
It imposes a tax of 15 cents per ton on fer-
tilizers. The importance of the whole busi-
ness may be gauged from the fact that, at the
outside, this tax will not bring in more than
\$25,000. The value of this measure, except
as a political curmudgeon, may be judged by
the class of inspectors whose services are only
worth \$75 per month each and that, too, only
when employed. The act says: "The in-
spectors, who are not to exceed 10, are not to
receive over \$75 per month when employed."

These men are to inspect fertilizers and other work relating thereto—for "\$75 per month."

Will farmers never learn that wool is also made to be pulled over their eyes?

TO REVIVE CUBAN INDUSTRY.

The early and complete revival of Cuban industries is as necessary to the peace and the prosperity of that country as such a result would be to the commerce of this country with that fruitful island. After a period of internecine war with the Spaniards of the country and with those sent there to subjugate its people, the Cubans have become restless and poor. Their financial and their physical energies have been spent in a commendable fight for liberty. While the land is fruitful and easily recovers to trade the losses of years, it is utterly impossible for an impoverished race to produce a quick revival with muscle and will alone. The Southern States of America took fifteen years of severe work to find that out while recovering from the frightful consequences of four years of civil war. The Cubans are not more recuperative than were our own people.

After the patriots who fought under Gomez, Garcia and other spirited leaders had laid down their arms there was little for them to turn to for a living while waiting for the promised charter of liberty which has been pledged to them by our own Government. Waiting, chafing and hungry, these natives have but little to feel exuberant over when we come down to the bare question of the agricultural and trade revival of that country. Whether our Government is playing a wearing-out game for final annexation, a la Britain in Egypt, or is really getting the internal affairs of the island on a safe industrial basis for civil government, we are not in a position to say. In either case it will redound to the glory of our administration for the sake of our ward, the Cuban, if we did something to revive the agricultural energies of the people and of their land. If it be in the nature of advances through the provisional government or in some other way the financial aid—which would be repaid—would create an impression among the business community and the mass of the people which will stand us in stead either in our trade with the island under its own flag, or as an integral part of our own domain. There would then be some chance and some inducement for the Cubans to return with renewed heart to their plows and to their beautiful fields.

While we are spending millions a month on one colored gentleman named Aguinaldo, the equivalent of two months' cost of the Philippine war judicially loaned to Cuba for internal development would bring more immediate and as gratifying results as the conflict about Manila.

EFFECT ON OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The natural effect of war with any European power, and especially with Great Britain, is an increase in ocean freights from America. This is due to increased shipments from this side in as much as our generally neutral posi-

tion, natural supplies and facilities for turning out commissary stores for an army in the field would inevitably affect shipping.

The present large force in the field in South Africa, the considerably increased force which will be forwarded during the next three months, and the possibility of European complications which induce the Continental powers to store provisions at this time for any serious contingency will demand so much room that ocean freights will, in all probability, make a decided advance in the near future. It is believed that ocean freights on grain will advance beyond even the high rate of 9 cents per bushel, which obtained in September last. The necessity for thousands of horses for cavalry and artillery purposes and for the produce with which to keep these conditioned for hard mountain work will doubtless cause England to charter liberally for the South African service in as much as her colonies there are virtually poor grain and hay producers at present. The chartering of so many of our meat and provision freighters with the likelihood of still more of them being taken adds further to the reasonable certainty for high ocean freights. This probability will hardly be lessened by the fact that the bottoms which are more plentiful in the fall to move our autumn grain crops are released in the winter. The general war cloud which casts its shadow over all Europe and causes silent preparation there for any contingency is giving activity at this time to shipping all over the commercial area. This healthy activity and the great need which the British government will have for shipping for transporting to the seat of war fully 100,000 more soldiers than she now has there and to provision an army of fully 200,000 with full equipment of horse for artillery and cavalry for a protracted campaign will vitally affect trade, and must as strongly affect ocean freights which were recently down to a 5-cent per bushel rate.

A GREAT SAUSAGEMAKER.

The popular idea that we import the bulk of our sausages from Germany might just as well be exploded now as at any other time. We do not do so. On the contrary we export a surprisingly large amount of sausages to Europe and especially to the Fatherland. Besides this, we are very fond of our own sausages, which are made from the same pork and beef herds the meat of which is so popular abroad.

The statement that this country does an enormous sausage business is well borne out by the fact that there are more than 30,000 sausage makers in the United States, big and little, exclusive of farmers, but inclusive of butchers and delicatessen dealers, who manufacture anywhere from dozens of pounds to tons of sausages daily. The largest manufacturer of this product in this country turns out 150,000 pounds (75 tons) per day during the busy season. This packinghouse puts up more than 20,000,000 pounds of sausages per year. There are several sausage manufacturers in the United States who make from 20,000 to 60,000 pounds per day in the busy slaughter months. Many good-sized houses do nothing but make a specialty of sausages. We are large eaters and large exporters of this product.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

We take the following excerpts from Gov. Roosevelt's message to the New York State Legislature, of interest to our trade and allied industries:

FISHERIES AND GAME COMMISSION.

Under this commission great progress has been made through the fish hatcheries in the propagation of valuable food and sporting fish. The laws for the protection of deer have resulted in their increase. Nevertheless, as railroads tend to encroach on the wilderness, the temptation to illegal hunting becomes greater, and the danger of forest fires increases. There is need of great improvement both in our laws and in their administration. The game wardens have been too few in number. More should be provided. None save fit men must be appointed; and their retention in office must depend purely upon the zeal, ability and efficiency with which they perform their duties. The game wardens in the forests must be woodsmen; and they should have no outside business.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To some extent the work of this department is duplicated or clashes with that of the State Board of Health. The assembly committee appointed to consider the subject of tuberculosis in cattle will deal with this matter, at least in part, in their report to the Legislature.

I call your attention to the special necessity of taking all possible steps to prevent the adulteration of food.

PURE FOOD INVESTIGATION.

Albany, Jan. 3.—A bill introduced to-day by Senator Ambler provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall investigate and examine the food and food products that are manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in the State of New York, and for that purpose he may appoint such agent or agents and employ such chemist or chemists or other experts as he may deem necessary.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall report to the Legislature on or before January 15, 1901, the result of the examinations made, with recommendations as to such legislation as he may deem necessary to correct any evils existing relative to food or food products.

The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the act.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST OLEO BILL.

Action was taken Tuesday by the South St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange, with reference to the Tawney oleomargarine bill, resolutions being drafted opposing the passage of the bill, to be forwarded to the local Congressmen. Thus this righteous fight goes on.

COMMERCE WITH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The commercial conditions and the producing and consuming power of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands is the subject of a paper recently issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics. At present the annual imports of these islands amount to about \$100,000,000. Of the exports from the United States to Cuba in 1899 there is included the item of provisions embracing beef, hog and dairy products, amounting to \$3,540,722.

Fertilizer manufacturers operating in Virginia are sending to the Department of Agriculture Analyses, detailed statements of the composition of their products, as a condition according to law, of being registered, in order to legally place their goods on the market.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A SHARP UPWARD MOVEMENT, FOLLOWED BY REACTIONS ON SECURING PROFITS, BUT THE UNDERTONE BULLISH AND AS BASED UPON THE DEFICIENT SUPPLIES OF HOGS, THE MODERATE STOCKS AND ENLARGED OUTSIDE SPECULATION—EXPORTERS BUYING MORE FREELY, AS WELL AS THE HOME TRADE.

With the opening day of the new year everything has swept upward, the succeeding day found moderate reactions in the desire to take in profits, but the situation looked bullish, and it was generally expected that the market would be easily carried to a decidedly higher range of prices unless hog supplies showed up more extensively than seemed probable. The higher prices of hogs had brought them in more freely by Wednesday, but there had been very moderate receipts for a few days, and considering that that day's supplies counted in some deferred deliveries over the holidays, they were not indicative of a materially greater run of them in the near future, except, perhaps, for a few days. However, unquestionably, the key to the entire situation is the near future supplies of hogs. No one feels certain over these probable hog supplies. It is true that the belief is widening that the hogs are not back in the country to come forward, while it would seem that if the present cold snap does not bring them in largely, that the idea of a materially shorter supply of marketable hogs is correct. Certainly a few days more ought to tell definitely about these hog supplies, as before the middle of January there are usually the largest receipts. Indeed, much larger supplies should have been had before this than any received, to give much hope of near arrivals to an extent that would upset bullish ideas over the products. It is hardly likely that hogs would have been held back if they were in condition to market. It rather looks as though the spring months will have to be awaited before the hog supplies are of an order to justify the opinions of those people, particularly abroad, who have figured upon a big corn crop and its cheap prices as influencing supplies of hogs, while even then there may be some doubt over supplies large enough to materially affect firm views over prices, in consideration of the fact that meanwhile the packing has been so materially less than last year, the consumption quite as liberal as then over this country and Europe, while the stocks in consequence held over the world are by that much at least reduced, and that there should be soon an increased number of buying orders in an all-around way to get the average supplies of stocks for distribution to substantially help affairs. An increased weight of the hogs, which prevails now, and is altogether probable through the remainder of the season, by reason of the abundance of and cheap prices of corn, does not and will not make up the deficiencies of the reduced hog receipts. And

the larger hog supply of Europe this year as against last season does not enter into consideration as materially, at least at around current prices in this country, as had been expected, because the cost of production in Europe is relatively rather full on the prices of the swine there. The foreign markets have been a little freer buyers this week, as resuming demands after the holidays, and while they are usually better disposed to buy on a strong market, yet they have felt at times a little backward over furnishing full, free orders by reason of the sharp, spurt tendency of prices here, with their disposition to hold off in instances to see whether the movement upward is likely to hold. But there has been a more liberal speculation latterly, with a good many contracts shifted to May, and in which month there has also been much larger new buying, while a good many of the smaller operators have got out when they saw profits, only to get in again on any display of bargaining. It has been a much more active situation speculatively, while realizing on long holdings, has been natural at times, and which has caused reactions, since it has been so long a period since the outsiders have had any profits on a bull market that when they see them they feel like taking them in, but only, as before indicated, to gather additional courage and reinvesting. The packers have had opinions of stronger prices as well, and have had no occasion more than temporarily to sit down on buoyant views in consideration of the hog supplies and the stocks of the products. And these stocks at the West, as shown by the statement on the first of the month, are well worth looking at: While the stock of short ribs was given as 13,947,323 pounds, against 4,587,795 pounds on Dec. 1, yet Jan. 1 of the previous year it was fully 45,080,877 pounds; then again, of sweet pickled hams the stock Jan. 1 was 26,504,584 pounds, against 19,788,496 pounds Dec. 1, but on Jan. 1, 1899, it was fully 45,895,254 pounds. Contract lard showed a stock Jan. 1 of 82,850 tierces, as against 90,268 tierces Dec. 1, and 74,758 tierces Jan. 1, 1899. Of pork, the stock Jan. 1 was 31,306 barrels new and 78,106 barrels old, against 16,176 barrels new and 83,630 barrels old last month. Considering that we have passed through the usually most active packing month, the stocks are highly encouraging for stronger prices. The stocks in New York Jan. 1 were 7,720 barrels new and old pork, against 6,551 barrels last month, and 15,365 barrels Jan. 1, 1899; of lard, 12,708 tierces prime, 307 tierces off grade, and 1,154 tierces stearine; total, 14,169 tierces Jan. 1, against 20,882 tierces Jan. 1, 1899. In New York there has been a fairly active business in refined lard for the Continent; the English shippers have done a little in Western lard, but on the whole have hesitated because of the higher prices; the city lard has been easily bought up by the exporters and refiners; the city cutters have done a little larger business in meats, but have not been able to advance prices, notwithstanding hogs have cost them more money. Compound lard has been further advanced, while it is more active because of the higher prices for pure lard, and it is well that it is, considering the much higher cost of cotton oil, and which is only partly influenced by the course of the lard market, while it has more substantial features in its short crop,

and its active demand from the home trade for soup purposes.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 3,524 barrels pork, 9,383,287 pounds lard, and 12,249,365 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 7,668 barrels pork, 11,465,358 pounds lard, and 17,438,321 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week, 1,767 barrels pork, 9,295,478 pounds lard, and 11,223,976 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 4,290 barrels pork, 16,298,520 pounds lard, and 19,674,548 pounds meats.

BEEF HAMS are offered freely, while they rather favor buyers; carlots offered at \$21.00.

BEEF—There has been more done with English markets, with prices fairly well maintained; sales have been 500 tierces city extra India mess at \$19.00@19.50. Barreled lots are fairly active and firm; packet at \$11.50@12.00; family at \$13.00@13.50, and extra mess at \$10.00@11.00.

CANNED MEATS—An active distribution, and a good strong market; 1-pound cans at \$1.50@1.75; 2-pound cans, at \$2.50@2.75; 4-pound cans at \$5.00@5.50; 6-pound cans at \$8.25, and 14-pound cans at \$18.00.

On Saturday, hog receipts West 42,000; last year, 46,000. The products were slack, and varied little, closing for the day 2c lower on pork, 5 points higher on December lard, and January and May unchanged, with ribs 2 points higher on December and January and 2 points lower on May. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.95; city lard, 5.40. Refined lard, Continent, 6.20; S. A., 6.50; S. A., kegs, 7.65. Compound lard, 5%. In pork, sales of 200 barrels mess at \$10.25@10.75; city family, \$12.20@12.50; short clear, \$11.50@12.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 5%@6; pickled hams, 8%@9½; pickled bellies, 12 pounds average, 5%. Hogs, 5%@6%.

Monday, holiday.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, for two days, 79,000; last year, 145,000. The deliveries on contracts at the West were 10,000 tierces lard, 2,000 barrels pork, and 300,000 pounds ribs. The products went sharply upward, closing at an advance for the day of 32@37c for pork, 17 points for lard, and 18@22 points for ribs, with the light hog receipts, big demand speculatively for May, and shorts covering. In New York, Western steam lard, 6.15; city lard, 5.55. Refined lard, Continent, 6.35; S. A., 6.60; do kegs, 7.75. Compound lard, 5%. In pork, sales of 250 barrels mess, \$10.25@10.75; city family at \$12.25@12.50. Hogs, 6@6½. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 5%; pickled bellies, 12 pounds, 5%; pickled hams, 8½@9½.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 101,000; last year, 120,000. There was a moderate reaction in the products, through some realizing, and increased receipts of hogs, with the close showing declines for the day of 12@15c for pork, 7@10 points for lard, and 7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, 6.10; city lard, 5.50. Refined lard, Continent, 6.25; S. A., 6.60; do kegs, 7.75. Compound lard, 5%. Mess pork, \$10.25@10.75. No other changes in prices.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 104,000; last year, 91,000. There was liberal buying of the products, chiefly by the packers, and another sharp advance in their prices took place, or of fully 27c for pork, and 15 points for lard and ribs. The close showed the gain for the day as 22@25c for pork, 12@15 points for lard, and 15@17 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.20; refined lard, Continent, \$6.35; mess pork, \$10.25@10.75. No other changes in prices.

CANNED MEATS—Export demands continue active, and there are further advanced prices. One-pound at \$1.75, 2-lbs. at \$2.75, 4-lbs. at \$5.45, 6-lbs. at \$9.00, 14-lbs. at \$21.50.

On Friday the hog receipts were falling off again, showing that the two days before supplies, which were large, were more from detentions over the holidays. The comparatively moderate packing for the season thus far, the fact that consumption must be at least as large as last year, means that distributors all over the world are holding much less than their usual general supplies, and that they must soon become freer buyers, whatever the small increase in stocks of lard for the month. The products opened stronger and advanced 5¢ for pork, and 2 points on lard and ribs, followed by small fluctuations. No important changes in the New York market.

The world's visible supply of lard showed an increase for the month of 18,405 tierces, making it 279,443 tierces. The increase was made up by the gain of 8,000 tierces in the stocks in Europe, and 25,000 tierces afloat, modified by the reductions in this country. The stock, December 1, 1899, was 261,038 tierces; January 1, 1899, 208,794 tierces; January 1, 1898, 208,794 tierces; January 1, 1897, 494,146 tierces; January 1, 1896, 292,606 tierces.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Dec. 31, 1899.

	Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bris.....	81,306	43,908
Mess pork, winter packed, season '98-99.....	77,588	48,911
Mess pork, winter packed, (old), '97-98.....	518	10,250
Mess pork, summer pack'd, bris.....	...	...
Other kinds of barreled pork, bris.....	24,912	53,909
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '99, tierces.....	25,338	30,374
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, '98, to Oct. 1, '99.....	51,271	31,784
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '98.....	5,971	12,000
Other kinds of lard.....	11,504	5,196
*Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	13,832,677	...
Short rib middles, made previ's to Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	114,646	45,089,877
*Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	2,263,262	3,937,511
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '99, lbs.....	3,970,713	...
*Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	50,783	4,950,198
Long clear middles, lbs.....	2,952,481	559,015
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	134,467	2,689,823
Sweet pick'd shoulders, lbs.....	838,514	2,817,892
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	28,504,584	45,895,254
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	11,224,549	15,309,235
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	4,407,402	6,218,330
Sweet pick'd California or picnic hams, lbs.....	8,406,242	18,287,100
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	1,271,400	3,870,913
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	17,010,085	19,344,463
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	11,920,896	22,553,976
*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899.	...	...
†Formerly included under head of "Other cuts of meats."	...	...

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, bris.....	Dec. '99.	Dec. '99.
Lard, gross weight, lbs.....	110	13,651
Meats, gross weight, lbs.....	5,021,670	50,592,487
Live hogs, No.....	17,940,190	62,446,604
Dressed hogs, No.....	810,207	80,665
Average weight of hogs received Dec., 237; Dec., 1898, 239; Dec., 1897, 245.	75	10,885

COMING EVENTS.

- 1900.
- January 10.—National League of Commission Merchants, annual convention in Baltimore.
- January 16-19.—National Live Stock Association, third annual convention, Fort Worth, Tex.
- January 17-19.—Northern Illinois Poultry Association, eleventh annual exhibition, Belvidere, Ill.
- January 17-22.—Kansas City (Mo.) Fanciers, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, big show. Convention Hall.
- January 22.—Texas Live Stock Association, ninth annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex.
- March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.
- March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth, Tex.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The year's receipts at Kansas City, Mo., for 1899, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1899.....	1,912,000	2,960,000	953,500
1898.....	1,758,000	3,672,900	980,300

The gain in receipts of cattle was 154,000, while there were losses in those of hogs of 713,000 and sheep 26,800.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 3, 1900.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	23,200	32,800	8,700
Same week, 1898.....	26,991	74,315	6,887
Same week, 1897.....	23,026	70,184	7,914
Same week, 1896.....	31,669	60,151	13,223
Chicago.....	42,900	114,800	80,600
Omaha.....	7,800	28,000	9,500
St. Louis.....	6,700	20,900	3,100
St. Joseph.....	3,900	19,800	1,000
Kansas City.....	22,300	32,800	8,700

Total past week.....	83,600	216,300	102,900
Previous week.....	100,400	400,800	91,200
Same week, 1898.....	84,600	378,000	58,600

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.....	3,409	15,713	4,241
Swift and Company.....	5,497	9,957	2,830
S. & S. Co.....	4,699	2,201	1,265
G. Fowler, Son & Co.....	104	5,172	.....
Butchers.....	266	315	116

Total past week.....	13,975	33,358	8,452
Previous week.....	13,710	50,729	8,648
Same week, 1898.....	14,208	70,835	6,740

The packers' slaughter for past twelve months, compared with former years, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pk. Co.....	396,319	1,114,133	263,132
Swift & Co.....	285,711	818,295	270,033
S. & S. Co.....	266,222	120,586	61,590
Dold.....	26,292	190,391	8,419
Fowler.....	6,561	421,867	214
Butchers.....	6,884	.....	11,897

Total, 1899.....	1,002,480	2,678,457	615,377
Total, 1898.....	909,605	3,277,009	623,248
Total, 1897.....	960,370	3,038,237	827,866
Total, 1896.....	937,717	2,282,080	685,727
Total, 1895.....	912,245	2,145,131	575,806

The packers' slaughter at St. Joseph, for past twelve months, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.....	127,452	834,683	141,340
Morris & Co.....	74,154	254,961	52,928
Hammond Co.....	14,764	175,992	.....

Total.....216,370 1,265,636 194,218

CATTLE.—Last week's cattle market closed with a great deal better feeling than at the early part of the week, Tuesday being the lowest point, and Friday the market was fully 10c to 20c per 100 pounds better. So very few choice heavy exports offered that there was hardly any trading in this respect towards the close of the week, the bulk of the receipts being medium to light. The best price was paid for some 1,320 pounds average \$5.85. During the week some pretty good beef steers sold from \$4.90@5.40. Cows and heifers were pretty scarce so that they commanded good prices during the entire week. Bulls were also in good request, some 1,879 lbs. average selling at \$4.25, the bulk, however, going from \$3.50@3.75. Some Panhandle Texas of 1,204 lbs. average sold at the close of the week at \$5, which was counted a good price; otherwise 100 head of Western fed Texas 1,228 lbs. average sold at \$4.75; some of 1,000 lbs. average at \$4.50. Western steers, 1,226 lbs. average, sold at \$5.25. Western cows, 1,006 lbs. average, at \$3.60. Western heifers, 463 lbs. average, at \$3.35. Bulls, 1,430 lbs. average, at \$3.50. The quarantine division was not very largely represented during the entire week; towards the close some 1,251 lbs. average Texas steers sold at \$4.85. Some cows, 869

lbs. average, at \$3.30. There was a good demand, however, for all canning cows and they brought steady prices. They were wanted. A bunch of 31 head of Texas bulls, 1,224 lbs. average, sold at \$3.50. The market closed with a pretty firm feeling. Only 12 cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard last week—to Watertown 3, New York 3 and Boston 6. During the entire year only 7,880 cattle were tagged for export at Kansas City, against 16,153 in 1898 and 37,080 in 1897, so that the falling off is a pretty steep one. The stockers and feeders during the week were very quiet, being holiday times, the country people rather shunned the market. Prices, however, were fairly steady. Only 138 cars went back to the country, against 377 cars for the previous week, and 128 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. The total amount of feeders sent back to the ranches and feed lots from the Kansas City market during the past year amounted to the comfortable number of 670,000 head, so that we still lead all the markets of the world in the stocker and feeder business.

Monday's receipts of this week, 2,929; Tuesday, 9,065; Wednesday, 8,620. The small receipts on Monday were pretty quickly taken up. Some very good cattle offered, but not many, of 1,580 lbs. average, selling at \$6.15. On Tuesday a bunch of 1,492 lbs. average sold at \$6.20. Monday had good prices all along the line. Some 1,220 lbs. average native cows sold at \$4.50; 670 lbs. average heifers at \$5; some 1,500 lbs. average bulls at \$4, but the bulk at \$3.50. Some Western steers, 1,288 lbs. average, sold at \$5.45; Western cows, 700 lbs. average, at \$3.25; Western bulls, 650 lbs. average, at \$3.35. Some Western fed Texas steers of 44 head, 1,257 lbs. average, sold at \$5.50. A bunch of 108 head of 1,104 lbs. average at \$4.90. The stocker and feeder market was fairly strong. Tuesday's prices showed a weakness towards the close of the market, but not pronounced, but Wednesday developed a weakness all along the line in every respect. The bulk of the natives and Western dressed beef sold from 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs. lower than that of Monday's prices. The plain, medium grades sold at least 10¢@15¢ lower. Native cows and heifers were in little better supply and enabled the packers to hammer some 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs. lower to suit their ideas of value. Bulls were also weaker and common grades lower. The plain Western cattle were fully 10¢@15¢ per 100 lbs. lower. Cows also followed suit, except canners, and they continued still to be the prime favorites and held their own. The quarantine division had larger receipts than for several weeks past, and steers also suffered a decline of 10¢@15¢. Cows, however, held their own remarkably well.

HOGS.—The market on hogs during the entire week had a very strong tone indeed. Thursday's market stood for tops, \$4.30; bulk, \$4.15@4.27½. On Friday, taking it all around, it was fully 5¢ better. On Satur-

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day, however, the packers regretted having paid such high prices on Friday. Therefore were very slow in coming to the front in purchasing, hung back for several hours, and finally succeeded in forcing tops to \$4.30, with bulk \$4.22½@4.27½. The market therefore may be called weaker on Saturday by some 5c on the best grades to 10c on some of the inferior grades. Pigs were scarce, but they were not wanted. While the year closed with remarkable good prices, the receipts were very discouraging indeed, showing a loss during the year of 773,000 hogs, over which Kansas City feels very mean indeed, and this is about the only article on which we are affected by the St. Joseph market, as there is no doubt but for the uptown village we would have fully yarded as many as in the preceding year. We can only console ourselves that our gain in cattle showed 154,000.

Receipts on Monday this week, 2,427; Tuesday, 9,523; Wednesday, 12,558. The small receipts on Monday met with a pretty quick clearance, the tops standing \$4.40, bulk \$4.30 @4.37½. Larger receipts on Tuesday, and the sellers had it pretty much their own; the packers wanted stock and they purchased, so that tops stood \$4.50, with bulk \$4.40@4.50. Wednesday's receipts, however, being larger, the packers determined to make a stand for lower prices. The quality was good, but there was blood in the purchasers' eyes and they finally succeeded in forcing the market to a lower level, so that tops stood \$4.45, with bulk \$4.35@4.40, light average going at \$4.47½.

SHEEP.—During the entire week the market was pretty strong. Among the sales towards the close of the past week may be noticed: Some 80 lbs. average lambs at \$5.50; 105 Texas lambs, 60 lbs. average, at \$5; 943 Kansas fed muttons, 94 lbs. average, at \$4.35; several bunches of New Mexican yearlings on the market; one lot of 562 head, 87 lbs. average, at \$4.60; another lot of 437 head, 80 lbs. average, at same figures; and a bunch of 1,039 head, at \$4.60. The stocker and feeder market, as usual, was steady; good demand for all offerings.

Monday's receipts this week only 487 head, so that the demand was good. On Tuesday the receipts were 2,774 head; the market was steady. The receipts on Wednesday were 6,085, and the market decidedly lower. Wednesday's market, say 25@35c per 100 lbs. lower on lambs and on muttons, 10@15c less. Among the sales may be noticed 290

Colorado lambs, 77 lbs. average, \$5.65; 26 lambs, 98 lbs. average, \$5.75; 422 Idaho lambs, 73 lbs. average, \$5.55; 435 Western lambs, 63 lbs. average, \$5.10; a bunch of 432 New Mexican ewes, \$3.75; 484 Western wethers, 111 lbs. average, \$4.40; 475 Western wethers, 106 lbs. average, \$4.25.

HIDES.—The market during the past week had some few sales and some slight concessions made. Sales this week of light Texas at 12¼c, extremes at 12c. The packers have still very few hides to offer of any one grade, and on a few grades sold ahead of slaughter; they are therefore not what may be called on the anxious bench as yet. However, after this week the slaughter will assume its normal proportions, there is no doubt, but that the coming week they will show more anxiety to see the faces of purchasers. Some few orders here, but they are at prices which the packers do not think satisfactory at present writing; but the same packers may feel more disposed in a few days to listen to the dulcet voice of the charmer. The whole market may be called a waiting one. There is no doubt but that the tightness of the money market East during the late unpleasantness have made the tanners pause before purchasing more than their actual wants, and as some of the tanners have really put in a pretty fair stock of some grades, there are quite a number that will not be forced into the market for the next few weeks to come. Decidedly to even up the market and give it a strong tone, the two trusts will have to operate. The smaller tanners will be very cautious unless they see which way the big sharks move. Branded cows are getting to be a fairly scarce article. Texas, also, at present writing, fairly scarce; more Colorados and butt brands than probably usual at this time of the year, and with no large supply of native steers. There is no doubt but the light native cows are accumulating, and while packers are talking 12¼c and trying to keep a firm upper lip, there is no doubt but that the offer of 12c would be accepted by any of them. The light native cow market is decidedly in the hands of the American Hide & Leather Company—they can dictate what the price shall be, as the smaller tanners will act very conservatively, and in such a small manner as will not deplete the present stock of light native cows on hand.

Sheep skins are still on the standstill. The inquiries by all accounts are becoming more numerous and once the Boston flurry is over there is no doubt but that the packers will have the usual story to tell of a good many would-be purchasers and very light stocks.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co. give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and adroit on the 1st inst., to which are added the estimate of the former year, and stocks in cities named:

	Jan. 1, 1899.	Jan. 1, 1898.
Liverpool and Manchester	35,500	42,000
Other British ports	7,000	10,000
Hamburg	12,000	15,000
Bremen	8,000	8,000
Berlin	4,000	2,000
Baltic ports	6,000	6,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim	3,000	2,000
Antwerp	2,500	7,000
French ports	7,000	6,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	81,000	96,000
Adroit in Europe	75,000	80,000
Total in Europe and adroit	156,000	176,000
Chicago contract	82,580	74,158
Chicago other kind	11,504	5,186
East St. Louis	7,500	10,000
Kansas City	3,179	9,531
Omaha	5,665	3,767
New York	13,015	20,182
Total Tierces	279,443	298,704

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Dec. 31, 1899.

	Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.
Mess pork, bbls.	17	694
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,778	2,193
P. S. lard 'contract,' tes.	902	3,731
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,277	5,800
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,833,439	9,604,006
Short clear middles, lbs.	581,896	3,656,925
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,984,132	5,843,305
Long clear middles, lbs.	32,090	156,770
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,596,283	3,227,848
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,726,435	2,368,641
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	199,721	268,981
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,486,684	13,181,388
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,259,681	3,472,428
S. P. California hams, lbs.	2,706,220	3,564,153
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,404,640	3,275,920
Other cuts meat, lbs.	5,619,390	7,422,166
LIVE HOGS.		
	Dec. 1899.	Dec. 1898.
Received	229,312	381,927
Shipped	10,989	23,822
Driven out	209,402	369,457
Average weight	222	206

The Bell Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have filed articles of incorporation with capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Nicholas M. Bell, Thomas A. Bell, William J. Stone, James G. McCluskey and J. A. Moton, and it is their intention to manufacture and sell soap, paints and polishes.

The large three-story building formerly owned by William Tidd & Co., of Boston, but now the tannery of the American Hide & Leather Company, at Merrill, Wis., was burned. The loss will probably amount to \$200,000, said to be fully covered by insurance.

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RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The new year opens on a fairly liberal volume of cattle being moved toward market, but quality and finish are sadly lacking in the great bulk of the offerings. This lack of good fat beef steers is perhaps the more noticeable in that it is only two or three weeks since there was a fair showing of fully finished, good quality steers here for competition in what has come to be known as the holiday trade, sales of which were promptly given wide circulation and make the bulk of sales now look as though there had been a decline of around .75 cents to \$1 per cwt. in the market. There has been some decline, but not half as severe as might appear to those who remember only the high marks of just before the holidays, and the poorer quality and conditions of offerings now coming should be given proper consideration in market comparisons.

For the first week in the new year the supply will run close to 50,000, an increase of around 15,000 over number here for the first week in January, 1899, and this supply has been made up largely of very ordinary to medium quality steers that have been lacking in fat and only attractive to killers when supplies have been running light until stocks of beef begin to run low. There has been, and is, a firm demand for weighty steers and all such that have carried quality and prices have been maintained at a steady basis of \$5.75@6.25 with extra quality up to \$6.50 and one lot of fancy yearlings at \$6.00 on Wednesday. For the great bulk of steer offerings, however, the market has rather inclined to easier prices, though no severe decline has been noted on styles that sell between \$5.25@5.80, probably steady to 10c lower for the week being a fair statement on the \$5.25@5.75 kinds, while on common to medium light weight 10@20c would not more than cover the depreciation. Quality of offerings considered, the opening market of the new year has been a very satisfactory and encouraging one.

Good feeding cattle have been in fairly strong demand at \$4@4.75, but trade in thin stock cattle has been of very light volume and at low prices.

Demand for butchers' stock and canners continues very good and prices have not changed materially during the week, dressed beef and cutter cows selling largely at \$3.25 @3.75 up to \$4 for extra good, with choice smooth fat heifers \$4@4.50, canners largely at \$2.25@2.90. Veal calves are scarce and high, but common and heavy calves continue very slow sale.

Texas supplies have been very light and market in very good and satisfactory condition with prices rather stronger than for the previous week.

HOGS.—The new year opened on a much lighter supply of hogs than has been expected and the strong closing tone of the previous week's market was easily sustained. In fact, under the very limited volume of supplies in sight and a brisk demand, the selling interest scored a good long advance on opening days of the week, putting prices of Tuesday at the highest point reached in several months, relatively higher here than at the Eastern markets, bulk on that day selling at \$4.45@4.55 with an extreme outside top made at \$4.00 for double extra butcher selections. Wednesday demonstrated that, in this great big country, it is always possible to get a

heavy supply for a day or two if the prices are right. About 46,000 hogs arrived for that day and, with Eastern buyers claiming they could get hogs cheaper at points nearer home, the local slaughterers were able to secure a concession of 5c to 10c from the high point of Tuesday, buying the bulk on that day at \$4.40@4.45 with most of the butchers selling at \$4.47½ and \$4.50, though scattering sales made at \$4.55. While the packers were not slow to secure a reduction in the price basis they were active buyers and fairly cleaned up the supply that got here in time for the forenoon operations, but during these cold snaps there are always more or less trains delayed until late in the day and there were 7,000 reported unsold at the close of Wednesday's business.

The quality of hogs now coming is very good and range in prices comparatively narrow, with light weight selling at low end of the range and selected heavy the top getters. Very few pigs coming.

Eastern shipping operations have fallen off quite heavily compared with the previous week.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very liberal here, but light at all outside Western points. Demand has been good and business of lively character for all meritorious offerings. Prices were advanced 10c to 15c on sheep and 15@25c on lambs on Monday and this advance has been well sustained. Prime yearlings have sold at \$4.85 to \$5.00, good to prime Western muttons \$4.25 to \$4.75, natives \$4.50 to \$4.85, common to fair mixed muttons \$3.50 to \$4.25. Top native lambs have made \$6 and top Westerns \$5.90 with bulk of fed lambs at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	10.07½	10.10	10.07½	8.90
January	10.42½	10.45	10.40	10.10
May	10.42½	10.45	10.40	10.45
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	5.45	5.50	5.40	5.45
January	5.62½	5.65	5.62½	5.65
May	5.80	5.82½	5.80	5.82½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	5.35	5.37½	5.32½	5.35
January	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.52½
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.52½

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1900.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
January	10.25	10.52½	10.25	10.47½
May	10.60	10.87½	10.60	10.77½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.70	5.87½	5.70	5.82½
May	5.90	6.02½	5.90	6.00
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.55	5.62½	5.52½	5.57½
May	5.60	5.75	5.60	5.72½

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
January	10.25	10.40	10.25	10.32½
May	10.65	10.75	10.60	10.65
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.77½	5.77½	5.72½	5.75
May	5.92½	5.95	5.90	5.90
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50
May	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.65

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
January	10.52½	10.57½	10.52½	10.57½
May	10.60	10.92½	10.60	10.87½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.75	5.87½	5.75	5.87½
May	5.87½	6.05	5.87½	5.92½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.57½	5.67½	5.57½	5.67½
May	5.65	5.80	5.65	5.80

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
January	10.95	10.95	10.72½	10.47½
May	10.95	10.95	10.72½	10.77½
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.80
May	6.05	6.05	5.80	5.80
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.67½	5.67½	5.62½	5.62½
May	5.80	5.82½	5.72½	5.72½

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The annual dues of the Board of Trade for the year 1900 have been fixed at \$50, payable in two instalments.

John A. Atkinson, who has been general

manager of the Thomas J. Lipton Company for the last two years, has resigned. Robert Mair, who has been with the company for a number of years will take his place. Mr. Mair's name has recently been posted on exchange for membership.

(SEE PAGE 8 FOR OTHER CHICAGO MATTERS.)

Chicago Provision Market.

Provisions closed at the end of the year at figures pretty much the same as the opening prices of 1899. One of the features in provisions of last year was the very liberal supply of hogs for the first six months, during which there were decreasing stocks. The setbacks to the market on account of yellow fever did not amount to so much as has previously been the case, and it seems as if provision men are beginning to recognize the fact that people must eat, whether there be yellow fever or not. Another difference between now and a year ago is the fact that hog receipts are very much lighter. Speculative interest is broadening. The change in the provision inspection rules which is now in effect will much improve the position of the speculative long from now on. If he chooses to stand on his contracts he will have a property the shipper will be perfectly willing to take, which has not been the case for some years. The situation in a general way continues bullish. Receipts of hogs are lighter, and it seems as if all the heavy hogs had been marketed, and that now the farmers are sending in their young pigs, which will thus undoubtedly draw on the hog supply later in the season. It is a fact that the average weight of hogs is much below what is generally received at this time of the year. The outsider has been coming into the market much more freely than for many months. The foreign demand has not been so good as could be expected, but foreigners will have to begin to buy pretty soon, as their stocks are very low and the market is rising. It is true that on Wednesday of this week there was quite a little set-back, but this was only to be expected after the recent very excellent bulge we have had. After all is said and done pork is lower than it was a year ago. At this time lard is about the same, while ribs are about one-third of a cent higher, so that present prices are low, and there is no good reason why they should in the future advance, especially in view of the almost certain continuous lighter hog receipts. The light receipts of hogs has been the dominant consideration, and it looks as if it will continue so. The shortage is not peculiar to any section of the country, but is general. All the Western points have shown a lighter movement than last year. A noteworthy feature of the monthly statement of provision stocks published in another column is the very small contract supplies, less than 30,000,000 lbs. of contract product of all kinds, pork, lard and ribs. The figures turned out about as expected on the regular ribs, 13,832,000 lbs., and on the regular lard, 25,338 tierces, but the new pork, 31,366 bbls., showed that it had been made somewhat faster than expected. The world stock of lard according to the Fairbank statement is 279,443 tierces, against 261,038 tierces a month ago, and 298,794 tierces a year ago. The provision market will undoubtedly be influenced by these figures, and we can see no reason why it should be influenced any other way than on the bull side.

Liverpool Stocks.

	Jan. 1, 1900.	Dec. 1, 1899.
Bacon, boxes	14,700	14,000
Hams	5,800	1,500
Shoulders	500	300
Cheese	71,600	61,300
Butter, packages	21,700	22,100
Lard, tierces	25,900	30,700
Lard, tons	990	970

SKIN WOOL IN GERMANY.

U. S. Consul Geo. W. Sawter, at Glauchau, writes under date of Nov. 25:

The German Credit Institute of Saxony has formed a joint stock company having for its object the production of skin wool, which has hitherto been produced almost exclusively in the south of France and northern Italy. Glovers' wool has been produced here only in limited quantities. The textile industries were compelled to cover their requirements in this line from abroad—i. e., from France and Italy.

This term does not refer to a new sort of wool, but applies to the raw products of animal wools hitherto known as "Raufwolle" (scraped wool) or "Gerberwolle" (glovers' wool). Under "wool" is collectively understood the hairy covering of the various breeds of sheep, from which such wool is shorn during life. But, as one can hardly shear them down to absolute nakedness, a certain amount of wool, or hair, is left as a covering after shearing. The product so obtained is known as "glovers' wool." Now, the wool of slaughtered animals is mostly of inferior quality and, moreover, materially shorter than that obtained by shearing the living animals, for which reason the former is used for making up inferior textiles, such as low-class flannels, etc. Skin wool is wool which is scraped off of the skins of dead sheep. The wool obtained in this manner is, as a rule, longer, stouter, more healthy and uniform than that obtained by shearing, because sheepskins are mostly obtained from animals slaughtered for food, which must necessarily be sound, large and

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healthy, whereas shorn wool is obtained, as well, from sickly, decrepit animals—such as are found in every flock. Skin wool is, consequently, likely to be more uniform in respect to fineness of quality, because, in scraping the wool off the skin, the coarser portions which grow on certain parts of the body can be sorted more carefully than is the case with shorn fleeces.

Skin wool and glovers' wool are thoroughly different in character. The latter is principally removed from the skin by chemical means, and, in consequence, has not the same value as the shorn wool for the wool industries, more especially where it is a question of producing sensitive colors. Skin wool, on the other hand, is obtained without using chemicals, and is fully equal to shorn wool in respect to quality, and, indeed, for certain purposes—i. e., as abba wool (warp)—it is often preferred to shorn wool, owing to its tenacity and length. It is hardly necessary to specially mention that where skin wool is desired, the main thing is to allow the fleece to have had a growth of from eight to twelve months. As to the process of producing such skin wool and its commercial value, nothing whatever has been made public up to this time.

ONTARIO FAT STOCK.

At the sixteenth annual provincial fat stock exhibit, recently held at London, Ontario, Canada, one of the especial features was the fine display of sheep. A number of sweep-stake prizes was won by ewe lambs of the various breeds. Dorsets, Suffolks and Hampshires were fairly well represented. Grades were numerous and well up to the average.

The Philadelphia "Record" has issued its usual annual almanac for 1900, and, like its predecessors, it is well filled with valuable information, both statistical and otherwise. A history to date is given of the Philippine rebellion against United States sovereignty and chronological data is published in the almanac of the Boer-British war. Government and legislative information is also given, together with a vast amount of matter on miscellaneous subjects. The almanac, taken altogether, is a credit to this enterprising and up-to-date journal of the Quaker City.

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54 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Charles Elros, Antonio Andujar, James M. Montgomery and Edgar Hall Laing.

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Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Nov. 1 to Dec. 27—		
Chicago	1,350,000	1,795,000
Kansas City	480,000	625,000
Omaha	380,000	415,000
St. Louis	310,000	385,000
Indianapolis	220,000	258,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	69,000	80,000
Cudahy, Wis.	119,800	146,000
Cincinnati	130,000	170,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	223,000	228,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	142,000	228,000
Cedar Rapids	55,000	99,000
Sioux City, Ia.	98,000	88,000
St. Paul, Minn.	73,000	70,000
Louisville, Ky.	84,000	105,000
Cleveland, O.	88,000	93,000
Wichita, Kan.	33,000	28,000
Nebraska City, Neb. .	45,000	48,000
Detroit, Mich.	52,000	58,000
Bloomington, Ill.	22,500	22,300
Marshalltown, Ia.	22,300	25,100
Clinton, Ia.	13,500	10,000
Above and all other....	4,190,000	5,105,000
	—Price Current.	

ONEIDA RENDERING AND FERTILIZING WORKS.

The Oneida Rendering & Fertilizer Works have moved into their new four-story block, No. 1 Scenondoa and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Lake street, Oneida, N. Y., where they will be pleased to see all their old patrons, as well as new ones. This concern are large dealers in hides, pelts, calfskins and horsehides. They are renderers of tallow and bones, also manufacturers of the Underwood high-grade fertilizers. This block has a hide cellar of over 7,200 square feet of grouted floor, it being one of the finest places for curing hides in New York State.

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A Plan for Squire Creditors.

Assignee Chaplin says that a meeting of all the creditors of J. P. Squire & Co., of Boston, and of all individuals concerned, will be called by him for some day in the middle or latter part of next week, when an approximate statement of all assets and liabilities will be presented.

There will be a preliminary meeting of all the creditors at the start, after which successive meetings of subdivided creditors will be held until the preliminary business is disposed of.

Mr. Chaplin says that he believes the wish of a great majority, if not all the creditors is to keep the Squire concerns going so that their full value can be realized upon. As to what will be done after everything is cleared up, he said he did not know, but that the property was in the hands of the creditors, and they might sell it. The Squires might purchase it, or the creditors themselves might run it, but in either or any event the property is more valuable if kept going.

Employees, "the savings bank interest," will be preferred creditors. Mr. Chaplin does not think there will be any objection to this, and he is trying to bring about a plan which will suit all.

On and after Jan. 10 the branch store at 20 Harrison street, New York, of John P. Squire & Sons, according to notice from Assignee H. W. Chaplin, of John P. Squire & Co., will be closed. Notice is further given that all orders and remittances should be sent to the main office, at 39 and 40 North Market street, Boston, Mass.

Notes of Coming Convention.

The names of 425 delegates appointed to attend the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association in Fort Worth, Tex., January 16-20, have been received by Secretary Martin. This number includes the delegates from but one member of the association—the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

The convention will be asked by some of the Western States to indorse the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Vest, which is a bill to create a bureau in the Department of Agriculture for giving public information of the production and shipping of live stock. The importance of the live stock interests of this country indicates the necessity for such a bureau.

Gov. Mount has appointed Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette; F. A. Nave, of Attica, and W. S. Van Natta, of Purdue University, as delegates to represent Indiana at the convention.

The general entertainment committee of the Knights of Bovinia, of Fort Worth, Tex., who are to have charge of the parade, reception and grand ball on the occasion of the meeting of the National Live Stock Association in

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that city January 16, at a recent meeting reported that all committees are working diligently, and the programme committee will issue 2,000 invitations, and it was expected that 800 couples would attend the grand ball.

President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, has issued the official call for the annual convention of that body at Fort Worth, Tex., January 16-19.

Secretary Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, has mailed letters to the mayors of the chief cities of Texas in relation to their co-operating with him in securing favorable railway rates for the delegates who wish to take a tour about the State after the coming convention.

There will be no lack of accommodations for those visiting Fort Worth on this occasion. In addition to the large hotel capacity, the citizens will throw open their homes to anyone failing to secure rooms at the hotels. A committee on rooms has been organized and every room in private residences or blocks will be registered with this committee. Its headquarters will be in a most convenient locality, and should any stranger fail to get in one of the hotels, he can be driven to a desirable room without cost, by simply applying to this committee. The citizens announce that there will be no trouble whatever in comfortably caring for all who come, as they expect to make this meeting one of the most notable ever held in Fort Worth.

The live stock and packing committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of Denver, in deciding that that city and the State of Colorado shall be well represented at the convention, have resolved, that the directors of the chamber be requested to appropriate \$250 toward the expense of taking a first-class band wagon with the special excursion, to leave Denver January 14, also serving the purpose of advertising the mercantile and live stock interests of the State.

Canada will be represented at the convention by the Hon. Henry Wade, register of live stock for the Dominion of Canada. As they have been urgently invited, it is expected that the Mexican and Venezuelan government will also have representatives.

The South St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange on Tuesday appointed the following delegates to the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association: W. F. Davis, Field Bohart, C. K. Carmean, A. F. Daily and J. G. Adams. The delegation will go in a special car accompanied by M. B. Irwin, John Donovan, Jr., manager of the St. Joseph

Stockyards Company, and H. R. Johnson, the latter three representing the Stockyards Company. It is very probable that St. Joe will be a bidder for the next annual meeting.

Sec'y Martin on Live Stock Outlook.

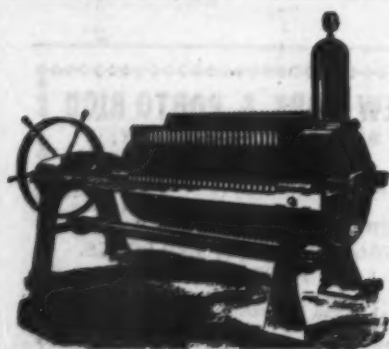
Secretary Martin, of the National Live Stock Association reports that the United States was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time, and also has the following to say in respect to the live stock industry: "To show the increased consumption it is only necessary to say that at the Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Pueblo, and Cincinnati markets, the receipts of cattle from January 1 to November 1 were 73,177 greater than for the same period of 1898. The consumption of cattle in this country, however, was 226,966 greater than in 1898. The receipts of stockers and feeders (from which class all beef cattle come) were 37,287 less than in 1898. Cattle forwarded from these markets for export numbered 114,502 less than for the previous year. There were 180,334 less sheep received than in 1898, and 279,300 more consumed, and 161,334 less feeders received. There were 113,883 more hogs received, but as these animals breed so rapidly and mature so quickly it is useless to make any estimate on receipts and consumption.

"Whatever tends to increase the prosperity of the large producers of the West is shared in proportion by the Eastern man with only a few. With these conditions existing, it seems as though there is only prosperity in store for the live stock man for many years to come."

Answers to Correspondents.

P. R. F., BLUE ISLAND, ILL.—While we have a number of thoroughly tested recipes for remedies of the ordinary ills which may seize your horses, we hesitate to publish them, as it is not only necessary to have good remedies, but also just as important to make the right diagnosis in each case, and thereafter to choose the right remedy. The remedy for colic in horses is almost infallible, and is simple and quickly applied.

"BLOOD," BOSTON, MASS.—Blood albumen is now selling for 15 to 15½c per lb. for good grade. Dried blood is worth about two cents per lb., so you can readily see, if you wish to manufacture blood albumen, there is a wide margin of profit. We can furnish you with the entire process if you wish, and will give you the rates upon application.



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Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 43,407; hogs, 116,882; sheep, 69,097; against 45,686 cattle, 206,570 hogs, 62,564 sheep the previous week; 35,806 cattle, 194,908 hogs, 41,728 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 42,861 cattle, 141,208 hogs, 74,266 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 12,440; hogs, 23,412; sheep, 1,020; against 12,168 cattle, 19,359 hogs, 3,202 sheep the previous week; 10,933 cattle, 17,310 hogs, 2,859 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 15,173 cattle, 25,701 hogs, 10,326 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Chicago's live stock business for 1899 makes a gratifying showing. Prices are higher. Receipts of cattle were about 33,000 larger than in 1898, while there were 2,123,000 more hogs received at the Chicago market than in 1893. The sheep receipts were the largest on record by about 90,000 head.

Average prices for beef cattle were the highest since 1884, hogs the highest since 1885 and the average prices for sheep the highest since 1892. The year's sheep receipts were the largest on record, while hogs were about 640,000 smaller than in 1898. Cattle receipts increased about 33,000.

Actual receipts at the stockyards for the year: 2,514,446 cattle, 136,676 calves, 8,177,870 hogs, 3,682,832 sheep and 111,611 horses. Shipments: 811,874 cattle, 18,187 calves, 1,689,439 hogs, 386,991 sheep and 100,041 horses. Cars of stock received for the year, 269,406; against 276,043 in 1898.

The December average weight of cattle was only 1,041 pounds, and sheep only 78 pounds, both being the lightest on record for the last month of the year. For the year cattle averaged about 1,060 pounds, and sheep 84 pounds, the lightest on record for sheep. Average hogs for the year, 237 pounds; against 234 pounds a year ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 23,700; Anglo-American, 7,400; Boyd & Lunham, 3,600; Chicago, 4,200; Continental, 8,700; Hammond, 4,000; International, 7,000; Lipton, 3,600; Morris, 5,400; Swift, 19,000; Viles & Robbins, 11,200; and butchers, 5,500.

Carloads of live stock received at Chicago last year, 269,406, or 6,637 less than in 1898. cars received by leading Western roads for four years were as follows:

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Northwestern	59,502	57,560	56,767	53,175
Burlington	56,144	64,670	68,827	70,947
Milwaukee	50,895	48,797	47,435	42,398
Rock Island	24,117	24,651	25,998	27,174
Illinois Central	26,068	24,448	22,878	21,176

The Burlington decreased 8,526 cars compared with 1898, while the Northwestern and Milwaukee increased about 2,000 each.

In 1899 Chicago received 14,916,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep, or 9,091,000 more than

Kansas City, 10,774,000 more than Omaha, 12,022,000 more than St. Louis, and 2,053,000 more than the three points combined.

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in round numbers at four markets for 1899, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,514,600	8,177,000	3,684,000
Kansas City	1,912,000	2,959,000	954,000
Omaha	838,000	2,218,000	1,086,000
St. Louis	684,000	1,802,000	409,000
Total, 1899	5,948,600	15,699,000	6,133,000
Total, 1898	5,734,727	16,859,676	6,090,771
Total, 1897	5,971,077	14,956,274	5,972,317
Total, 1896	5,693,888	13,090,507	5,532,819
Total, 1895	5,587,844	12,660,091	4,933,532
Total, 1894	6,148,725	13,090,997	4,225,348
Total, 1893	6,403,154	10,197,525	4,293,005

In addition to the above there were shipped direct to Viles & Robbins 543,700.

Monthly and yearly average prices at Chicago are given below:

	Native beef cattle.	Cows and heifers.	Straight Texas steers.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
January	\$5.15	\$3.40	\$4.45	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$4.80
February	5.05	3.35	4.20	3.75	4.20	4.85
March	4.95	3.40	4.50	3.75	4.50	5.25
April	4.80	3.50	4.50	3.85	4.80	5.50
May	5.05	3.75	4.70	3.90	5.20	6.20
June	5.15	3.65	4.70	3.90	4.75	6.00
July	5.40	3.65	4.60	4.30	4.45	6.30
August	5.60	3.65	4.20	4.65	3.95	5.70
September	5.70	3.60	4.00	4.50	4.05	5.40
October	5.55	3.50	3.75	4.40	3.85	5.00
November	5.50	3.50	3.85	3.95	4.05	5.10
December	5.55	3.45	4.30	4.00	4.30	5.40
Average, 1899	5.30	3.55	4.35	4.05	4.35	5.50
Average, 1898	4.65	3.40	4.05	3.85	4.25	5.35
Average, 1897	4.50	3.05	3.75	3.70	3.85	4.95
Average, 1896	4.05	2.65	3.30	3.50	3.20	4.50
Average, 1895	4.50	2.85	3.60	4.00	3.30	4.55
Average, 1894	4.25	2.50	3.15	5.05	2.80	3.55
Average, 1893	4.45	2.70	3.30	6.60	3.95	4.75

The valuation of the 543,700 hogs received by Viles & Robbins direct from the country during 1899 is figured at \$5,420,000, which would swell the total live stock valuation at Chicago to \$239,131,180.

The year's hog receipts were nearly 650,000 less than the banner year of 1898, nearly 615,000 larger than in 1896, about 2,100,000 larger than in 1893, and the fourth largest on record. The shipments of hogs from Chicago to the East the last year were 1,685,200, being 344,700 larger than last year and leaving 990,000 less for local packing than the year before.

Receipts of sheep and lambs during the year of 1899 reached close to 3,696,000 head, thus surpassing all previous records. The supply exceeds that of last year by 106,000, and the previous banner year of 1897 by 89,000. Receipts this year were made up principally of fed Western sheep and Colorado fed New Mexican lambs up to the middle of June, when natives and Western rangers constituted the supply the remainder of the year. There were 49,367 sheep and yearlings exported this year, against 36,182 in 1898.

The number of sheep and lambs sent out to

be prepared for a later market amounted to 255,300, a decrease of over 100,000 head from last year. The volume of trading along this line in the aggregate has not been as large as in several former years, and 1899 finishes with the number on feed estimated at 25@40 per cent. short of last year at this time. The high price of screenings at St. Paul reduced the number there at least 40 per cent., and in Nebraska scarcely 70 per cent. of last year's supply will be fed.

The Chicago "Tribune" is authority for the statement that one of the Chicago packers, whose name it does not mention, during the last year had total sales exceeding \$160,000,000. Shipments of provisions and freight of the firm amounted, in round numbers, up to December 20, to 109,000 carloads, and the largest day's slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs was 57,000. The value of the aggregate

business of the firms in the yards for last year was \$650,000,000, the total number of men employed by them was 75,000, and the total carloads of freight handled in their business 525,000.

In the second week of December the number of carloads of live stock received here was 6,552, the largest of the year, and in cattle it was the largest week in December since 1893.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

The advance in wool prices of almost 35 per cent. in the past three months has had an inspiring effect on the in and out movement of wool at Chicago. The wool receipts for 1899 have been almost double those of 1898, 56,000,000 pounds, compared with 29,000,000 pounds the year previous. The wool shipments have shown the same astonishing increase, 73,000,000 pounds out in 1899, compared with 39,000,000 pounds shipped in 1898.

The last day of the business year was doubly celebrated by the Board of Trade last Saturday. Orders had been issued closing business on 'change at 11 o'clock instead of 12 o'clock, as usual, but long before that hour samples of grain, flour, and other missiles, including several footballs, were very much in evidence flying around the exchange room. In the afternoon a very creditable minstrel show was given by the Board of Trade clerks in the visitors' room.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* According to the report of the Iowa State dairy commissioner the shipment of butter from the State in 1899 amounted to 91,693,184 pounds.

* The Mabel Creamery Company plant has been burned at Mabel, Minn., with a loss of \$3,000; partial insurance. The owners of the plant were Anderson & Golberg.

* The corrugated iron building occupied by J. B. Keim as a fertilizing plant at Port Richmond, Pa., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000, mostly to the machinery.

* It is reported that Edward R. Ladew may become one of the principal stockholders in the big cattle syndicate which is being formed by George B. Loving, of Fort Worth.

* The Rowles Live Stock Commission Company, of West, Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The office and headquarters is to be in the city of Cameron.

* The Standard Dairy Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are: W. F. Bechtel, W. C. Bechtel, and G. J. Bender.

* The Knowles Bros. Co., of New York city, has been incorporated. The capital is \$10,000 and the incorporators are W. F. Knowles, Margaret W. Knowles and P. H. Knowles, all of New York.

* Wood Bros. & Co., of Sioux City, Ia., is the name of the live stock and commission company recently incorporated; \$25,000 is the amount invested and E. T. Parker, T. Dealtry and R. Nash are the incorporators.

* It is reported that during the week ending December 23, the marketing of hogs at Sioux City, Ia., has not been so heavy since 1890. The record was 28,000, an increase of 11,000 over the corresponding week of a year ago.

* The Niagara Fish Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated. The company is capitalized at \$10,000. Henry H. Persons, Arthur W. Decker, Charles M. Clark, Edgar A. Davis and Eugene R. Edson are the directors.

* The annual report of State Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting, of New York, will show that he has reported to the Attorney General for prosecution, 731 cases of violation of the agricultural law, relative to oleomargarine and other food products.

* Mason S. Peters has organized the Union Live Stock Commission Company and has filed articles of incorporation. The company, which is composed of country shippers and heavy feeders, will transact business at the Kansas City and St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards.

* The Standard Butterine Company, of Washington, D. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture oleomargarine. The incorporators are: Wm. P. Wilkins, E. B. Wilkins, M. T. Wilkins, J. P. Wilkins and A. E. Malone, all of Washington, D. C.

* It is stated that B. O. Bowers, a New York commission merchant, and Capt. Eben A. Holmes, of Eastport, Me., have purchased a sardine plant at Cutler, a town about twelve miles below Eastport. The plant is to be opened in the spring and operated independent of the syndicates.

* The International Packing Company has already expended \$125,000 on improving the old Silberhorn plant at Sioux City, and the probabilities are that it will put out more than double this amount before all of the buildings are in the shape for which the officials of the company have planned.

* Fred A. Forsha, a veteran cattle dealer, has opened a live stock commission house at Kansas City, Mo., under the firm name of Fred A. Forsha & Co. It is said that the financial backing of the new company is solid,

and it will take its place as one of the leading commission houses at the stockyards.

* The new Union Live Stock Commission Company has secured the commodious rooms in the basement of the Live Stock Exchange building, at Kansas City, Mo. The officers of the company are ex-Congressman Mason S. Peters, president and secretary; F. Steuwe, vice-president, and G. T. Good, treasurer.

* The Wilke Manufacturing Co. is moving its refrigerator works from Richmond to Anderson, Ind. The company has recently been reorganized. Orders have been booked for \$90,000 worth of refrigerators to be shipped the coming year. One of the first sold under the new management was to Miss Helen Gould, a photograph of whose check will be made for catalogue use.

* Twenty carloads of material a day are being used in the building of the new Cudahy packinghouse at Armourdale, Mo. No time is lost in pushing the work to completion. When the temperature is cold enough to freeze hot water is used in mortar-mixing, and sand is heated. From 300 to 400 men are busy and from the present outlook the million-dollar plant will be finished much earlier than expected.

* With its present superior facilities Armour & Co., in South Omaha, can, with ease, handle 7,500 hogs, 2,000 cattle and 2,500 sheep daily. During eleven months of 1899 this company slaughtered at Omaha 80,000 cattle, 12,000 calves, 173,000 sheep and 592,000 hogs. They made 36,500,000 pounds of dry salted meat, 33,000,000 pounds of pickled meats and over 700,000 pounds of pork and beef in barrels. There were also turned out about 18,000,000 pounds of prime steam lard and over 15,000,000 of refined lard.

* Robert P. Getty, who is on the eve of retiring from the office of the city treasurer of Yonkers, N. Y., and who, for half a century, has been identified with its history and growth, was, when a young man, superintendent of the Association of Inspectors of Beef and Pork, and was early interested in sending American bacon to England whose brand commanded a premium in the market. Throughout his entire life Mr. Getty, who is now in his 89th year, has been distinguished for the utmost promptness in business matters, and in every position of trust has been faithful to his charge.

Year's Pork Packing in Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the Pork Packers' and Provision Dealers' Association of Cincinnati, O., was held on December 27. The annual statement of Secretary Charles B. Murray was read by him, embracing a review of the year's business at Cincinnati, with comparisons, and incidental information.

The previous officers of the Association were re-elected with the exception of the treasurer, who resigned, having retired from the trade and membership in the Chamber of Commerce. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, H. H. Meyer; vice-presidents, Matthew Ryan, Frederick Schroth and Wm. H. Davis; treasurer, Charles E. Roth; secretary, Charles B. Murray.

The following excerpts are taken from Secretary Murray's interesting report:

At Cincinnati, the slaughtering of hogs has been but slightly in excess of the preceding period of twelve months—showing, in round numbers, a total of 685,000, against 675,000 for the preceding year—an increase of 10,000. There was an increase of 21,000 in the winter killing, and a decrease of 11,000 for the summer months.

The highest price paid for hogs, per 100 pounds, was reached in August, when it was \$5. The general average for packing stock was \$3.95, compared with \$3.80 in 1898 and \$3.70 in 1897.

There was an average gain of 4 per cent. in the cost of hogs for the year, and an average gain of 7 per cent. in prices of product, in comparison with the preceding year. The shipments of meats from and through Cincinnati for the year have advanced the record quite decidedly, and for lard the shipments have been equaled in but one instance previously. In 1899 the shipments of meats were 168,307,000 pounds; of lard, 70,692,000 pounds. In 1898, meats, 149,402,000 pounds; lard, 67,622,000 pounds.

Compared with the preceding year the shipments of meats were increased 19,000,000 pounds, or nearly 13 per cent; and of lard, 3,000,000 pounds, or about 4½ per cent.

The net supply of hogs for the year has increased about 10,000; of cattle an increase of 6,000; of sheep a decrease of 5,000—making a gain of 11,000 in the aggregate number of animals consumed in the Cincinnati market during the year.

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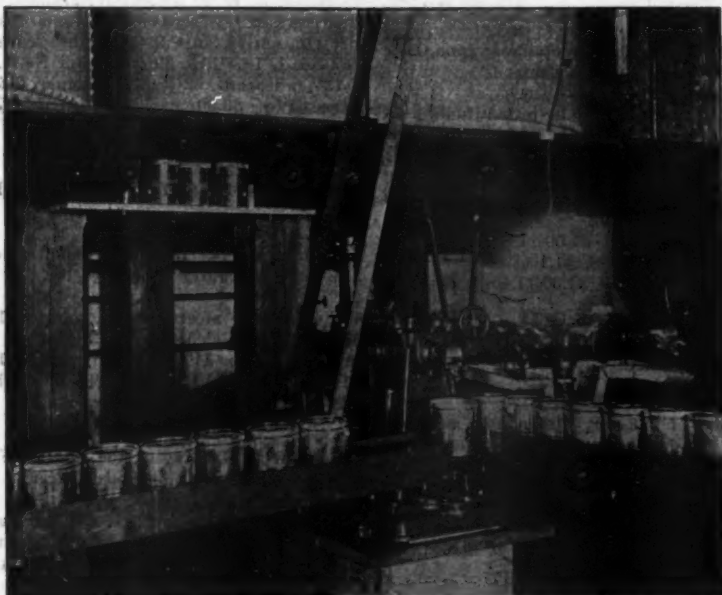
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The work of this machine is far quicker and more accurate than hand weighing.

It is now weighing lard into pails at the factory of the North Packing Company, East Cambridge, Mass.

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For the preceding year the Western packing passed largely beyond any previous record, in number of hogs slaughtered. For the past year there has been a further increase of about 4 per cent., the aggregate reaching about 23,245,000, against 22,370,000 for the preceding year, an increase of 875,000. For the winter season there was a gain of 1,280,000, and for the summer season a decrease of 405,000, compared with the preceding year. The commercial slaughtering of hogs in the East, for packing and other purposes, has been approximately 6,000,000 for the year ending November 1—possibly somewhat short of this number—and varying but little in comparison with the preceding year, for which the record was 5,962,000. These statements imply a total of 29,000,000 hogs, in round numbers, as the commercial slaughtering for the year, West and East, compared with 28,332,000 for the preceding year. The cost of hogs represented by the slaughtering for the past year represents a total of about \$207,000,000 for the West, and \$53,000,000 for the East, making an aggregate of \$260,000,000.

The year's production of green meats from hogs slaughtered West and East was about 3,600,000 pounds, and of lard about 940,000,000 pounds.

The exports of hog products from the United States for the year ending November 1, 1899, varied but slightly from the movement for the preceding year, the clearance of meat having gained 6,000,000 pounds, and of lard having decreased 2,000,000 pounds, the total of meats being 976,000,000 pounds, and of lard 713,000,000 pounds, making an aggregate of 1,689,000,000 pounds of hog products.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Interesting Trade Evidence.

(Continued from last week.)

Mr. Riley (of Willer & Riley, importers of butter and provisions, Liverpool, and representing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce) said the principal product they dealt in was butter. They had had a good deal of experience in regard to certain classes of butters, and the opinion they had formed from that experience was that a great deal depended upon the way in which butter was made. If the butter was made on the highest scientific principle then there was not the slightest necessity for any preservative to be added. Their experience with regard to Danish butter, which was made on the highest scientific principles, was that it kept as well, if not better, than any other class of butter, and this was also owing to the excellent pasturage in Denmark. Preservatives were used rather extensively in Ireland, particularly in the second-class butters, or what was known as factory butter, and if they were not allowed to use them this butter would not keep three days. This would have a serious effect on what was rather an important trade, as factory butter was a butter that was really wanted, and in Ireland they had not the same means for pasturing as prevailed in Denmark. His firm had had a large experience of Danish butter, and it had always been at a higher price than any other butter in the north. They hardly sold any Normandy butter there. Australian butter contained preservatives, but New Zealand had a certain percentage of salt, which was not added as a preservative, but

to suit the taste of consumers. The butter will keep three or four weeks after leaving the cold store. This was in the winter, as they only had Australian and New Zealand butters in the winter. The salt in Danish was not added as a preservative. He only stated what he had been informed with regard to preservatives. They had not tested it themselves. Danish butter was not only holding its own in the north, but its sale was increasing.

Mr. G. Gregson was called. He said he was director of Messrs. John Morrell & Co., Ltd., pork packers and importers, and president of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association. The trade was gradually drifting more and more into the use of borax, and the use of borax as a preservative was driving out the goods salted in the old way. From investigations that had been made, 25 per cent. of what came to them was preserved in salt, while 75 per cent. came preserved in borax, and the practice seemed to be growing in Ireland. Bacon and hams were cured in salt for about ten days, and the borax was applied after its cure. When the bacon and the hams came to this country the borax was washed off. To preserve the bacon fresh a great deal of salt was formerly used and often meat arrived in this country too heavily salted. The application of borax also kept away flyblow. He had received no complaints of the bacon in which borax was used. Borax was used to keep a mild-cured bacon, and the prohibition of the use of borax would greatly curtail the trade in mild-cured bacon, and the taste for such on the part of the public was educated to such a point that he thought that such prohibition would greatly interfere with the consumption. The amount of borax used was about 1 per cent. In the early days, when it was in its experimental stage, he thought some of the packers who were not very familiar with borax put in more than 1 per cent., but not more than 1 per cent. was at present used, and he considered there was no necessity to use more than that proportion. As to the time the meats would keep that depended a good deal on the weather, but he should say that they would keep sweet about a month. Borax was used to prevent the bacon from getting slimy, and if they used salt for that purpose it would obtain a very salt flavor. The refrigerating process was not successful with regard to bacon and hams.

Mr. S. G. Sinclair, of Messrs. W. P. Sinclair & Co., provision merchants, Liverpool, and a member of the Liverpool Provision Trade Association, said he thought that if the bacon or hams were thoroughly well cured and exceedingly well dried, it would keep longer than a month. Borax was used entirely in preserving Canadian bacon, which was very mild, and if the packing by means of borax was interfered with, it would destroy that trade entirely. The bacon cured by the refrigerating process, which was in use up to about 20 years ago, was always much inferior to the bacon that was killed and fresh cured; it went off more rapidly than ordinarily cured bacon. It was possible that all the borax was not washed off the bacon in the washing process, but there would be, he should say, very little left after that process. He had never heard of any ill effects arising from eating the bacon preserved by means of borax.

Mr. L. K. Boleley, analyst to Messrs. Keiller & Sons, said that from his experience there could be no question whatever that a manufacturer employing the aid of preservatives could produce a product in far better condition and far more palatable than one who did not use it. While it was possible to make jam without preservatives, it was preferable with preservatives to anything else from the point of view of taste and cheapness.

(To be continued.)

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The week has been a quiet one as both buyers and holders evidently preferred to wait. Neither packers nor tanners manifest any anxiety to operate, though some sales were effected on a basis of slight concession. As we predicted the time intervening between the 1st and 15th of the month proved to be the concession period. It is expected that the demand after the 15th will be sufficient to at least sustain prices.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved in a very small way at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, though it is doubtful if that price could be realized now, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c representing the bids.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are now nominally worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COLORADO STEERS.—While some packers adhere to the 12c rate the recognized price is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are not in active request and are in some accumulation. They are held at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are scarce and held at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They are accumulating in the face of indifferent request.

BRANDED COWS are worth from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12c, according to the holder. The first named figure bought 2,000 and would probably secure many others.

NATIVE BULLS offer at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They are well cleaned up.

COUNTRY HIDES.—From all indications it would seem that the country market was at least as strong as its packer contemporary and that holders and dealers are disposed to take a very rosy view of the prospects. The light accumulation, combined with the prospective call, is probably responsible for this feeling of confidence.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are reported to have sold in a small way at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The views of a majority of the tanners are certainly not above 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and many set the limit at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dealers are, however, persistent in their attempt to get 11c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in indifferent request at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@11c. There are not many on hand.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, are scarce, despite which they have gone to 11c.

NATIVE BULLS, in ordinary selection, are worth from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c flat.

CALFSKINS are a fairly strong feature at from 13c to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat.

No. 1 KIPS are one of the strong features of the market. They offer at from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DEACONS continue quotable at from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with indifferent demand.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES are in rather indifferent request at \$3.00, which is regarded by some buyers as a prohibitive price.

SHEEPSKINS.—There isn't much doing and, though prices are sustained, they are less firm. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50@1.60.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.30@1.45.

KANSAS CITY.

See table of contents, page 11, indicating location of market.

BOSTON.

Offerings of buffs are rather more generous and are not in very active request at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@11c. New Englands are very scarce and easily salable at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—There are very few, either here or coming in.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply is inadequate to the demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

Last week's quiet continued, with both buyers and sellers in an apathetic mood. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c.

CITY COWS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

CALFSKINS.—Traffic has fallen off.

SHEEPSKINS are active.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The local market is quiet, pending the grubbing season. Holdings of old hides, while nominally held firm, might go off in the event of general sales.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c.

CITY COWS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market is almost featureless in the face of low bids and comparatively light offerings. Holders and tanners are both pursuing a waiting policy, the former in anticipation of a greater demand, and the latter in the hope of lower prices. There is at present at least fractional differences as to what constitutes valuations, a condition naturally militating against traffic. The country market is in much the same condition as its packer relative though it presents rather a firmer tone. It is confidently expected that the big companies will soon be in the market, a prospect which is no doubt contributing to the confidence of holders and dealers, who seem very sanguine of favorable conditions in the early future. Another element of strength lies in the comparatively light accumulations. The Philadelphia, Boston and New York markets are all weaker in the face of more generous supply and less active de-

mand, though this fact is not in all cases adequately represented in the quotations.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Colorado steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 1 native cows, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; under 55 lbs., 12c; branded cows, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c; native bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; branded steers and cows, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 11c; native bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c flat; kips, for No. 1, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; deacons, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; slunks, 25@30c; horse hides, \$3.00; packer pelts, \$1.50@1.60; country pelts, \$1.10@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.30@1.45.

BOSTON.

Buff hides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c; New England hides, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c; country cows, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; country bulls, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

NEW YORK.

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; butt-branded steers, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; side-branded steers, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c; city cows, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Edward R. Ladew, of the firm of Fayerweather & Ladew, has returned from a four-weeks' tour of Mexico.

The business of Joseph Hecht & Sons has dissolved and is now part of the new upper leather combination. Joseph Hecht is now dealing in deerskins at 6 Jacob street, New York.

The Tidd tannery, owned by the American Hide & Leather Company, at Stoneham, Mass., has been closed. Nearly 11,000 pieces of leather have been shipped to Woburn. The plant may be reopened March 1.

Enrique Echecoper, of Lima, Peru, is now in America looking at tanneries and tanning machinery with the view of finally buying the latter for a tannery in Peru, of which he is one of the owners. Mr. Echecoper was in Milwaukee, Wis., last week, looking over tanneries.

Notice has been given by Joseph Hecht & Sons, 92 Cliff street, New York, of the dissolution of the firm. Meyer Hecht will alone sign in liquidation. The signers of the notice, which is dated January 1, 1900, are the Messrs. Joseph Hecht, Meyer Hecht and Aaron Hecht. The business will be continued by the American Hide & Leather Company.

SHIPPING LIVE CATTLE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Australasian meat and stock interests are endeavoring to supplement their frozen meat trade to South Africa with shipments of live stock to that country.

A trial shipment of 1,800 cross-bred sheep and 60 beef steers were consigned to Natal on the first of December by the Anchor Line steamer Warrnambool. They were from the colony of Victoria. The sheep were generally heavy carcassed ones, many weighing as much as 120 pounds. The heaves were a mixed lot of half-bred Shorthorns, half-bred and pure bred polled Angus. Their weights ran from 900 to 1,000 pounds. They were of the choicest private herds in Australia. Their destination is Durban. The result of this shipment will determine whether the exportation of live cattle such a long distance will prove a financial success.

In storing the sheep aboard ship they are herded in 15 to 20 lots, both in the fore and after parts of the vessel. On the after deck, beneath them, are the cattle.

American shippers will naturally watch this experiment with interest.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Steak, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,

31 Warren Place,

NEWARK, N. J.

25 Years on the market, and successfully used by leading concerns throughout this and foreign countries

*Should warrant you in accepting
of GUARANTEE to save from*

15 to 75 per cent.

BY THE USE
OF OUR....

BOILER COMPOUND.

Send Sample of Water Used for a FREE ANALYSIS.

An absolute prevention against the formation of scale, and an infallible remedy for the removing where scale has been formed.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND CO.,

Office, 26 Court St., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The following army contracts for the monthly subsistence supplies were awarded on Thursday by Col. C. A. Woodruff, commissary department at the Army Building, Whitehall street, New York: Edward C. Hazard—Salmon, 2-lb. cans, 25c per can; borax, 6½c per box. A. J. Lespinesse—Olive oil, 49c per bottle. F. W. Hannahs—100,000 lbs. laundry soap, 3.31c per lb. D. W. Blackledge—Pickled mackerel, \$20 per bbl. Charles F. Matlage—Mess pork, \$10.50 per bbl.; pickled mackerel, \$14.99 per bbl.; pickled salmon, \$11 per bbl.; anchovies, 49c per kit; tongues and sounds, \$1.40 per kit. F. A. Ferris Co.—100 bbls. salt beef, \$10.45 per bbl. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.—Fresh beef, 7.24c per lb.; corned beef, 17.99c per can; beef tongues, 66c per can. Samuel Brown—Fresh beef, 7.28c per lb.; 150 bbls. pork, light mess, \$9.99 per bbl.; breakfast bacon, 11.74c per lb. Swift and Company—50,000 lbs. bacon, 9.27c per lb.; 25,000 lbs. hams, 10.86c per lb.; 250 kits pigs' feet, 73c per kit; 50,000 lbs. bacon, issued for export, 10.19c per lb. John Wanamaker—200 boxes soap, 9½c per lb. James P. Smith & Co.—10,000 cans fresh beef, 19c per can; 40,000 cans sardines, ½s and ¼s, 16c and 22c per can. Armour & Co.—15,000 cans lard, 36.25c per can; 10,000 cans boneless chicken, 35c per can; 10,000 cans turkey, 35c per can. O. Biardot—100,000 cans beef soup, 17c per can; 100,000 cans chicken soup, 19c per can; 100,000 cans mock turtle soup, 17c per can; 100,000 cans ox-tail soup, 17c per can. Sidney Thursby—84,000 cans deviled ham, 19½c per can; 4,000 cans pony crabs, 14½c per can; 48,000 cans oysters, 8c per can; 2,400 cans mutton, 18c per can. G. E. Ward—10,000 gallons vinegar, 9½c per gallon. Arbuckle Bros.—225,000 lbs. Rio coffee, roasted, 13.67c per lb.; 100,000 lbs. Java, roasted, 35.96c per lb. L. F. Huntington—160,000 lbs. laundry soap, 3.35c per lb.

The Argentine Tariff.

An official statement respecting the Argentine convention says that the Argentine tariff system involves a high rate of duties on imports and also provides for valuation to be fixed from time to time, by executive authority. The duty on cottonseed oil is reduced about 50 per cent. On bacon and many food products it is reduced by 20 per cent. On paraffine wax the duty is reduced 50 per cent., and the valuation reduced by 62½ per cent. On many other exports similar reductions were secured.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Queenslander" says: "The winter lambing return for New South Wales, Australia, shows 48½ per cent. of lambs on 2,396,636 ewes bred, this being an increase of about 4½ per cent. of lambs on the winter lambing of 1898. The autumn and winter lambing together give an average of 44½ per cent. It is estimated that the total number of sheep, including lambs, in the colony at the present date is 35,868,993, against 41,241,004 on 1st of January last."

The Pittsburg Electric Light & Power Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been granted a charter in Kansas.

NOTICE.—Owing to removal of our warehouse by JANUARY 1st we WILL SELL
300 TIERCES DOMESTIC BEEF ROUND CASINGS
at 9c. Per Set, F. O. B. St. Louis.

We do this to save cost of rehandling. Other goods at proportionately low prices. This offer good until January 1st.

A. LANDAU & CO., Main and Morgan Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention The National Provisioner.

TINNOL, A Paste
that Sticks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

SWIFT'S

Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - - - Nos. 34-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

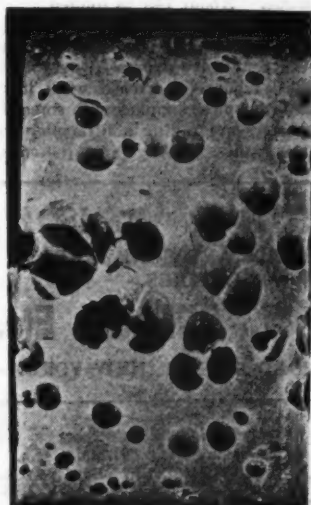
CHEESE AND CHEESE-MAKING.

The Different Kinds of Cheese, Their Manufacture and How to Select Imperfections.

(Continued from last week.)

"SWEITZER" OR SWISS CHEESES.

Of the imported cheeses, probably the best known is the "Swiss" or "Schweitzer" cheese, which is brought to this country in large quantities. It is also manufactured in this



Courtesy of the Minneapolis "Tribune."

"SWEITZER."

Too large and too many holes, showing too rapid ripening.

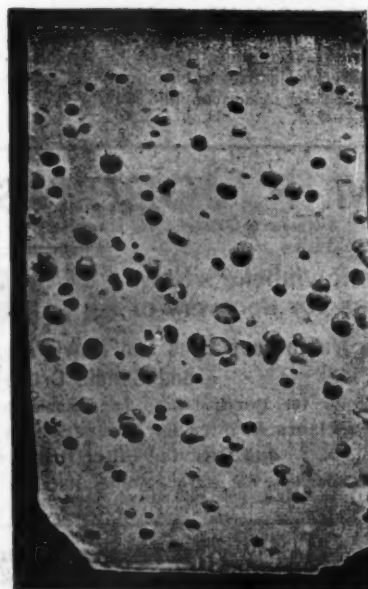
country. The imported article is not used because of any superiority in its manufacture, but rather for the reason that better means are likely to have been taken in the ripening process. "Swiss" cheese should be at least six months of age; but the domestic "Swiss" is often put upon the market at a much earlier age, with the result that it appears upon the table of the consumer in an unripe and totally indigestible condition. It is dry and curdy, and almost totally devoid of the nourishing quality which a properly ripened "Swiss" always possesses. When a "Swiss" is ripe and ready for eating, it has a rich nutty flavor and a firm rich body, with holes, not too large, not too many, but evenly divided. The "Swiss" cheese is often made from the whole day's product of an entire dairy, and when put upon the market a single cheese often weighs 200 pounds or more. The defects found in these cheeses, as in other cheeses, are not due entirely to insufficient ripening. The cheese is made solely of full milk, curdled at a high temperature, and the use of excessive temperature in the manufacture will affect its flavor unfavorably. The presence of bitter milk will detract from its richness and will show itself in the manner in which the holes in the cheese form, making them too many and too small. Again, a sourness of the milk will affect the flavor and will show itself also in excessive largeness and number of the holes. The same result is also produced if the ripening process is allowed to go on too fast. A prime quality of "Swiss" cheese can be detected at once by a connoisseur who judges entirely by the flavor, the consistency, as well as by its general appearance to the eye, including the number and size of the holes.

SOFT CHEESES—BRIE.

The soft, sweet milk cheeses, are produced by curdling the milk at a lower temperature

and using longer time in curdling than that used for the hard cheeses. They are necessarily made in smaller shapes, and although less adapted for export, are becoming to a great extent articles of commerce. The best known varieties are "Fromage de Brie," "Camembert," "Limburger," "Rommadour," "Gervais," "Neufchatel" and the cream cheeses.

The manufacture of Brie was formerly confined to France, and our markets are now largely dependent upon that country for their supply. Not enough attention has been paid to this and other soft cheeses in the United States. The difficulty is, and has been, a lack of sufficient knowledge as to the method of manufacture and a lack of appreciation of the useful and attractive qualities of these cheeses. One of the great obstacles to their successful manufacture here is the unwillingness of the manufacturer to hold his product a sufficient time for it to ripen properly for use. The consumer, even if he notices the difference at all, often does not know the reason. It was only the other day that I brought to the Minneapolis market a shipment of 3,500



Courtesy of the Minneapolis "Tribune."

"SWEITZER."

Too many holes, showing the milk was sour.

pounds of brick cheeses which had been carefully ripened in my caves at Osceola. They were in the best condition, of rich flavor, waxy in consistency and in the best condition for consumption. I had to sell them in the market at the same price which was being paid for cheeses which were only half ripened. More than that, I was rebuked by the commission men for keeping my cheeses so long; I was told that they wanted them several weeks earlier, and that they could get rid of them as easily as they could a full ripened cheese. It is by following such advice that a manufacturer fails to establish that great element in success, the reputation of his name. He should label his cheese and have that name always a guarantee for good quality.

But returning to the discussion of the soft cheeses, "Fromage de Brie" is made from full milk at a low temperature. When fit to be eaten it is soft and waxy. It should not be so soft as to run, but it should be so that it can be spread like butter upon bread. Brie should never be eaten until it is at least from four to six weeks old. When it is too young it has a white, dry body. Cheese which is thus improperly cured is neither digestible nor nutritious; while properly cured Brie is one

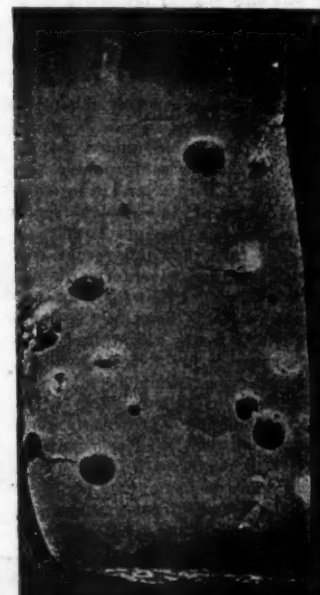
of the finest and most healthful cheeses that is made. In the manufacture of Brie the milk is heated to about 80 degrees and the coagulation of the milk by means of rennet is a process which should require from two to three hours. The whey is removed without breaking up the curd, and after the curd has become firm and put in forms the cheeses are turned hourly until all the balance of the whey is expelled and the curd becomes smooth. It is then salted and kept in a curing room until the white mould commences to grow. After this they are transferred to the curing cellar, where they should remain until a blue mold commences to grow; they are then removed to an excavated cave in which the greatest care should be paid to ventilation and atmospheric conditions. With the continued growth of the mold, ripening is progressed. Insoluble curd becomes soluble, the flavor is acquired and the cheese becomes fit for the market.

CAMEMBERT.

Camembert is, for all essential purposes, a small "Brie." It is made in a similar way, and when fit for the table it should have a soft, waxy consistency and a rich, nutty flavor. As in the case of "Brie," it should not be white or dry, nor on the other hand, so soft that it runs; but it should be waxy and of sufficient softness to spread upon bread.

NEUFCHATEL.

"Neufchatel" is another form of soft cheese which, in the old country, is cured with as much care as a "Camembert" or a "Brie," and is not eaten until about six weeks old. When properly ripe it should be of the same consistency as a properly ripened "Camem-



Courtesy of the Minneapolis "Tribune."

"SWEITZER."

Prime quality, perfect condition.

bert" or "Brie." In this country, however, this cheese is often eaten entirely new in the same way as cream cheese.

(To be continued.)

* The South Bay Company, of Passaic, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are: Allerton D. Mitch, of South Orange, N. J.; Frederick J. Grace, of Passaic, N. J., and Joseph Mitch, of Nutley, N. J. One of the purposes of the company is to manufacture fertilizers. Mr. Grace, of 140 Pennington avenue, Passaic, N. J., is the agent of the company.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—The market in New York has hardly as yet opened in a positive, general way, for the new year, however undoubtedly stronger it is; but at the West there have been sweeping demands from their home consumers, which have left supplies there of a small, unimportant order, while stimulating excited views over prices, and where the holding is now very irregular, but upon generally a materially higher basis. It may be said that in New York it is not possible to buy except at decidedly higher figures, but that business, however, is awaited to determine the actual price. The melters here have felt that with the Western advices of the actual wants of consumers there, the closely absorbed stocks, and with the recent buoyant tendency of the lard market, that it is as well for them to hold on for a little while, and they are practically not offering their makes, or naming prices for them which make the exporters hold off until something comes about in the foreign markets to warrant more active movements on their part. The London sale on Wednesday was only slightly indicative of the situation abroad, as natural on the resumption of business immediately following the holding period; it, however, showed a pretty good demand, with three-quarters of the 1,500 casks offered sold; the reports of the prices made varied; by two cables they were quoted unchanged, one other cable quoted 3d advance, and another cable said some grades sold at 6d advance. But if lard is to maintain a bullish tendency, and which seems probable unless the hog receipts largely increase, while the fact that the recent cold snap failed to bring the swine forward in a degree to change the belief that there are materially fewer marketable hogs in the country, and particularly as by this time of the year the larger supplies are usually forward, it would seem that tallow would be favorably affected, particularly as tallow itself is in short supply to demands, particularly with the consideration that deficient European supplies will have to be made up in this country, while our own home consumption is larger than usual on the beautiful general business conditions, while cotton oil and all associated

and competing fats are upon a higher basis and manifest buoyant conditions on their own deficient productions. Exporters in New York advanced bids on city in hogsheds early in the week to 5½c, but were not able to get any at that, and thus far for the week nothing done. (The close of the market to Friday night will be found further along in this review, and which may determine a trading bases.) Country made arrives very moderately, while it is taken up closely at better prices; sales for the week, 250,000 pounds at 4½@5½c, as to quality, and some special lots at 5½c. City edible is held up to 6½c. At the West, sales have been about 2,000,000 pounds, chiefly in tank cars, but equal to 5½c, in packages for prime packers in Chicago, but at the close, up to 5½c is asked, and reports that to 6c is bid, of which latter we do not feel certain, but there is unquestionably excited views over prices there.

The Liverpool public cables quote an advance of 6d for American and 3d for Australian.

On Thursday, in New York, the bids continued of 5½c for city in hogsheds, while melters practically declined to sell. Friday's market will be found on page 42.

OLEO-STEARINE.—This market is a little stronger, but it is not particularly buoyant, as consumers seem largely supplied. However, 7½c is bid here, and 7¼c asked. Chicago is quoted at 7¼@7½c, with reports that small lots have sold there at 7½c.

LARD STEARINE.—There is very little on offer, but with the advance in lard, it would not be possible to buy it except at better prices. The exporters are figuring a little over city made. About 7½c is quoted.

GREASE.—With the improved position for all other fats, the higher prices for tallow and lard, and the confidence expressed over their future values, holders of grease want more money, while they offer supplies with some reserve. Exporters are taking a little more of the desirable grades. "A" white quoted at

WELCH & WELCH,
CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS'
SUPPLIES.

TALLOW, GREASE, Etc.

121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

WM. F. JOBBINS,

Successor to JOBBINS & VAN RUYMBEKE.

PATENTEES OF

J. Van Ruymbeke's New
Process for Recovery of

GLYCERINE AND SALT

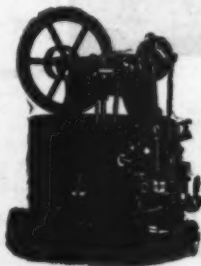
From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation of Waste Soap Lye
and Candle Crude Glycerines.

Adopted by the Principal Soap and Candle Manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

Also Plants Adapted for Production and Evaporation of Caustic Soda Lye
and Patented Filter Driers for Lime Fluid Residues.

Reg. Cable Addresses, "JOBBINS," Aurora, Ill., and New York.
A. B. C. code (4th edition) used.

J. VAN RUYMBEKE,
Consulting Chemist.



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Designing, inventing and perfecting new devices in
**Soap Powder, Toilet,
Scouring and Laundry**

SOAP MACHINERY.

If you have trouble to compete,
let us show you how we can help you.

HOUCHIN & HUBER,

25-45 FIFTY-third ST., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



"MONARCH."

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK Co.,

**Best Quality Saponified Red Oil
and all Soap Materials.**

RECEIVERS OF TALLOW AND GREASE.
PROMPT RETURNS.

383 West Street, New York.

5@5½c. "B" white at 4½@4¾c, yellow at 4¼@4¾c, and bone and house at 4½@4¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Improved prices prevail, based upon the higher cost of grease and the generally favorable statistical situations of all fats, while there is some improvement in the demands. White quoted at 5¼@5½c, and yellow at 5@5½c.

CORN OIL.—There is an irregular market, with, however, fairly active movements to exporters. Quoted at \$4.30@4.40, as to quantities.

LARD OIL.—With the recent improved prices for lard, more confidence has prevailed over the values of the oil, while a good demand for consumption exists on the healthy business in manufactured goods. Quoted at 46@48c.

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

John Dietz, aged 84 years, who was at one time a business man of affluence in St. Joseph, Mo., died at the county poor farm on December 22. Mr. Dietz, about twelve years ago, owned a half interest in a soap factory at the foot of Seventh street. The factory burned and Dietz spent the greater part of the balance of his money in a legal contest against the insurance company with which his property was protected, and which claimed that the plant had been set afire.

A Lobbying Butter Resolution.

The dairymen of New York State have passed the following resolution, which is intended to forward their blind and selfish fight against oleomargarine which science has time and time again proven to be perfectly healthful:

"Resolved, That a committee of three in each Congressional district be appointed by our president to interview each candidate for Congress and get a pledge from him, if possible, to urge and support the bill before Congress to tax colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound."

Duties in Martinique.

Vice-Consul Testart, of St. Pierre, on November 15, 1899, transmits to the State Department translation of a notice which has lately appeared in the custom house of that town, providing that foreign goods imported into the colony through France, in order to benefit by the minimum tariff, must be accompanied by (1) a certificate of origin, delivered by the French consul of the country where the goods originate; (2) a certificate from the French custom house, showing that the goods arrived directly from the country of origin. This, adds Mr. Testart, applies altogether to goods received from the Continent. So far, those imported from the United States—except a few articles, such as provisions and foodstuffs—have to undergo the maximum tariff rates.

Alertness of Our Consuls.

The "Leather Market," of Frankfurt, Germany, in referring to the activity of American consuls, pays the following tribute to these gentlemen:

"We have often had occasion to comment upon the alertness, the efficiency, and the keen business judgment with which the consuls of the United States aid and support their countrymen in their quest for foreign markets. We know of no country whose consular officers are so active in this direction; especially we Germans, with our legally educated consuls, find ourselves in this respect at an important disadvantage. The American consuls regard it as an honor to serve as pioneers of their country's export trade, and the persistent tenacity with which they follow out their purpose really deserves the highest recognition."

RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS.

HABERKORN BROS.,

IMPORTERS.

Admiralitätstrasse No. 40,
HAMBURG, GERMANY.

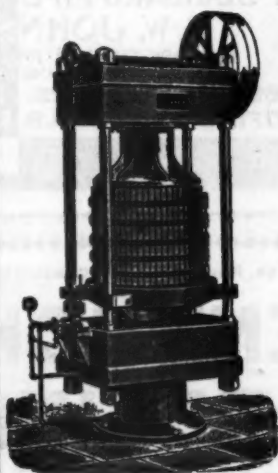
W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
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392 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
100 Greenwich Street.

The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

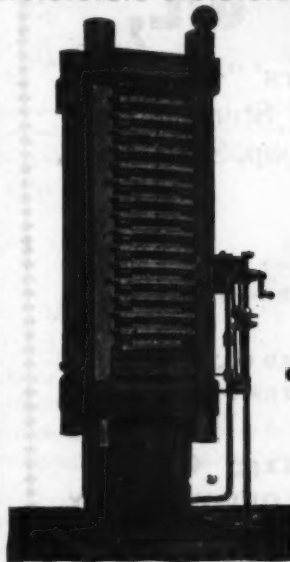
MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

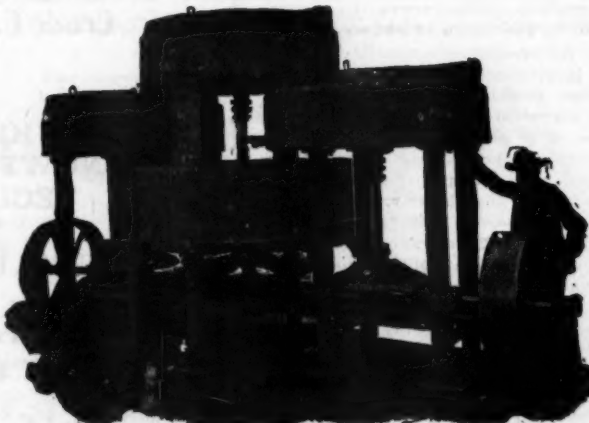
Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

❖ Cottonseed Oil ❖

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

A FURTHER ADVANCE ATTENDED WITH SOME LITTLE EXCITEMENT. FOREIGNERS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THE CROP OF OIL WILL BE SHORT—THE HOME CONSUMPTION IS LARGE AND SUPPORTS THE STRENGTH.

The market finds its way upward easily on any spurt of demand, and bears out all of the significant features that we have summarized through the fall months as indicative of a bullish state of affairs through the season. An important point being developed, is in the surprise of the foreign markets that "oil does not come into sight as freely as they expected by this time," while letters in a general way from Europe imply that resupplies are needed, and that they will have to be looked after very soon. In fact shippers here begin to talk in an entirely different way than latterly about their needs and now feel that they will soon have to get to work in buying. We have done our best since early in the fall months to call the attention of consumers to the fact that cottonseed oil would show a materially shortened production this year, while expressing the belief in consequence of higher prices. At the beginning of the season information was given in our reviews of the probable shortened crop, with the reasons for the belief in it; we have since frequently referred to it when prices were much more to the advantage of shippers and other consumers than they are at present; indeed, we have not been able to see at any time this year, at any advanced prices that had been from time to time made, why there should have been a disposition anywhere to sell oil short, as all indications were bullish, not only from the shortened cotton oil production but from the highly favorable statistical situations of all competing or associated fats. These have been spoken of often in our reviews. The theory held by a portion of the trade that because seed was high in price that it would be liberally obtained, and that the production of oil consequently would be large, needed only a little consideration of other probabilities, and which we have alluded to frequently in our previous reports, to dismiss as highly unlikely. The fact of the matter is that now, in the month of January, when the bulk of the production is usually in hand, that seed is even scarcer on offer by the planters than recently, and that there are many mills disgusted over the limited supplies of the seed to be had and threaten to shut down altogether on productions, and notwithstanding they are better prepared to pay the high prices for seed than latterly, through the recent sharply improved prices for the oil. But it needs something remarkable in the way of oil prices to induce the mills to go in for seed at any advance on its current high prices, since the feeling would be that there would be a good deal of uncertainty over sustaining permanently some of the high prices that they are calculating upon for the oil in the event of increasing production materially. Then, again, it would require a higher price for the seed than the mills are at all likely to be willing to pay to induce the planters to turn it

from uses that they have already figured upon, or more particularly those for fertilizing and seeding, on account of the high prices for other fertilizers generally, and the larger necessities for the latter as brought about by the satisfactory prices for the cotton staple this year. Then again, the season is now pretty well advanced, and the offerings of seed naturally become smaller, while it will not be

long before the seed to be had will show loss of quality. The foreign markets, if they should come in in the near future for supplies of oil, while as before remarked, all of the latest advices imply that they need resupplies, would add to the excited views over prices, since the mills now are holding only moderate stocks, and the general supplies at the seaboard are light, and this notwithstanding the fact that the exports up to this time are much behind those of last year. The home consumption has been enormous right along; it has taken the productions at advancing prices steadily, while our home consumers, for the most part, have been believers in a bullish tendency of affairs, besides having encouragement to take the oil from a consumption of manufactured goods well up to the enor-

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mous volume of the previous year, and particularly with the consideration of the statistical position for tallow which favored higher prices, and the belief that lard was bound to advance on its moderate stocks, its late low prices, and the fewer marketable hogs in the country than last year at this time. Just, however, where oil is likely to go is, of course, very uncertain; that the stocks of it are highly encouraging for further bullish views over its prices seems clear, while there is no probability that the production of it will materially enlarge through the remainder of the season. There would seem to be no question of higher prices in the event of lard reaching some of the high prices talked for it by the trade, and which is based by them more upon the deficient hog supplies, as lard, which has had least to do in influencing cotton oil, until recently, would enter more prominently as a factor in the event of materially higher prices, since it would start up a larger consumption of compound lard, which would increase the demand for cotton oil, and which latter has until latterly depended more upon its liberal wants for soap purposes, and only in a moderate degree, comparatively upon the compound lard interest. But compound lard more recently has been materially advanced in price, and as permitted by the sharp rise for pure lard, while the makers of it are better able to pay the prices for the oil, while they are having brisker demands for the compound because of the advanced figures for pure lard. The West buys the crude oil, all it can get of it, notwithstanding its market rates draw steadily upward. Then again, the larger dealers in it, those who have usually plenty of the oil to sell, have enormous consumptions for their manufactured goods, and are buyers more to provide for these, and their regular export channels of consumption; while in a general way there are more buyers of the

oil than sellers, even though the exporters cannot as yet make up their minds to meet the market rates. Up to this writing the mills are generally asking up to 30c for crude in tanks; some of them are willing to sell a limited quantity at 28c; they have had 27c and even 28c bid them by refiners close to the mills, while in Texas sales have been made to 27@28c, and in the Mississippi Valley, 28c bid. The New York market to this moment is 35c for prime yellow for spot, January and February, and sales of all these deliveries at 35c. Some of the trade are expecting a 40c market in New York for prime yellow, while an anticipated further advance for lard and tallow is counted upon by them to bring about the price, while unquestionably the entire fat situation looks bullish, whether the 40c price is reached or not. It seems quite certain that if the hog supplies do not show up more freely by the middle of the month, that sellers of lard will have a decided advantage, while tallow is being bought up closely all over the country by consumers, and is now showing decidedly buoyant markets at the West. Concerning the cotton crop the opinion is now more generally held that the government has been closer in its estimates of the yield this year than ever before, that it will be found that this authority has made allowances for deficiencies of former years to bringing their figures this year nearly right, while that it will take now only a short time to determine the actual yield. The cottonseed oil mills have been alive to the situation of the cotton crop, and have been better posted this year than most others in the trade; therefore, has come, in part, their confidence all through the season over the oil market. The sales of oil in New York, up to this writing, for the week, have been 4,000 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, on the spot and for January delivery at 34@34½c and 35c; 3,500 bbls. do., for February

and March deliveries, at 34@35c; 400 bbls. white oil at 36@37½c; 300 bbls. winter yellow at 37c, with the latter now at 38@40c; crude, in bbls., at 31@32c. At the mills sales have been made of 35 tanks crude, all the way from 26c to 28c, according to location.

Later—All of the cables are quoting steadily rising prices, while Marseilles has shown rather a remarkable advance for the week, and which brings some of its bidding prices close to the asking rates. As the markets in this country have risen steadily for some time independent of any attitude of the foreign markets, it is a fair inference that if there is to be now a material increase of export demand in addition to the steady large consumption of this country, that with the short supplies of the oil its prices must be considerably stimulated. There is no question but that foreign markets need the oil on their moderate stocks, and the short olive crop, etc. Further sales of 1,500 bbls. prime yellow in New York, for January delivery, at 35c. (Exporters have paid 34½@35c.)

(For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 29.—(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—The oil market the past few days has developed strength and better demand; 25c is now freely bid for prompt or January delivery, with mills well sold up, and a majority of them will be through their season's run during January, and now holding for an advance. In fact, the output of the oil of Texas is almost all sold.

Meal in better demand, with \$21 f. o. b. Galveston bid.

Linters quiet, with 3@3½c offered for mill run, according to quality.

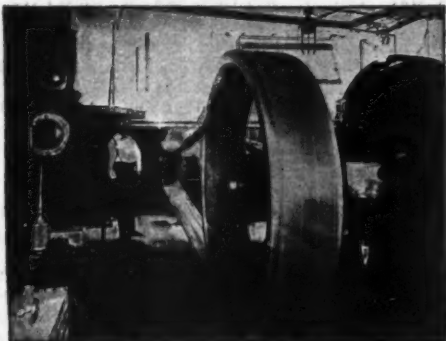
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Cotton Oil, Corn Oil, Tallow,

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Yours respectfully,
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Four months ago this belt was as tight as a fiddle string under about 1,000 pounds initial tension, and yet was slipping. There is no slip now, for it runs slack. CLING-SURFACE did it!

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Beaumontville, S. C., and
Gibson, N. C.

- 639,549. **MEAT HANGER.** John J. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Fitzgerald Meat Tree Company, same place. Filed July 14, 1899. Serial No. 723,802.
- 639,551. **WEIGHING SCALE AND VALUE CALCULATING AND REGISTERING MECHANISM.** Fred L. Fuller, Trenton, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Union Cash Register Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed Feb. 6, 1894. Renewed Nov. 10, 1898. Serial No. 696,032.
- 639,627. **LABELING MACHINE.** Charles F. Tebbetts, Boston, Mass., assignor of one-half to Charles E. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass. Filed Nov. 21, 1898. Serial No. 696,973.
- 639,628. **FOLDING COOP.** Carl H. Thomson and Herman J. M. Jorgensen, Memphis, Tenn. Filed Aug. 19, 1899. Serial No. 727,797.
- 639,648. **SAUSAGE LINKING MACHINE.** Charles E. Avery, New York, N. Y., assignor to Edwin J. Toof, New Haven, Conn. Filed May 28, 1898. Serial No. 681,969.
- 639,696. **DEVICE FOR HANDLING BARRELS.** William C. Day, Rumford Falls, Me., assignor by direct and mesne assignments, to the National Drafting Tool Company, Livermore Falls, Me. Filed March 2, 1899. Serial No. 707,431.
- 639,791. **DIGESTER.** Daniel Sullivan, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 22, 1899. Serial No. 710,033.
- 639,805. **FERTILIZING COMPOUND.** Joseph H. Brewer, Cumberland, Miss., assignor of two-thirds to Alex. J. Cooke and Joel A. Dalton, Webster Co., Miss. Filed Jan. 13, 1899. Serial No. 702,118.
- 639,833. **COLLAPSIBLE CRATES.** George Simpson and Joseph Hillegas, Lowry City, Mo. Filed Nov. 10, 1898. Serial No. 696,014.
- 639,847. **VEGETABLE CUTTER.** Frank J. Domayer, Dyersville, Ia. Filed May 31, 6, 1898. Serial No. 698,440.
- 639,869. **SNOUT SLITTER FOR SWINE.** John G. Smith, Pawnee, Ill. Filed Sept. 15, 1899. Serial No. 730,538.
- 639,911. **BUTTER CUTTING APPARATUS.** Rufus A. Simpson, Ferndale, Cal. Filed March 11, 1899. Serial No. 708,744.
- 640,034. **CANNING MACHINE.** Owen Rubarts, Newport, Ore. Filed Aug. 18, 1899. Serial No. 727,673.
- 640,061. **DYE FROM COTTONSEED OIL.** Edgar S. Wilson, Stroud and Ebenezer Stewart, London, Eng. Filed Dec. 15, 1897. Serial No. 662,055.
- 640,122. **APPARATUS FOR COOLING AND AERATING MILK.** Amos L. Foreman, Wilmerding, Pa. Filed July 5, 1899. Serial No. 722,860.
- 640,130. **CENTRIFUGAL LIQUID SEPARATOR.** Charles H. Hackett and Christian E. Dailey, Waterloo, Ia. Filed Dec. 6, 1898. Serial No. 698,4040.
- 640,136. **SOLDERING MACHINE.** Robert H. Hume, Gold Beach, Cal. Filed April 8, 1899. Serial No. 712,322.
- Designs.
- 31,922. **BASE FRAME FOR SCALES.** Ira C. Koehne, Dayton, O. Filed Oct. 30, 1899. Serial No. 735,315. Term of patent, 3½ years.
- 31,923. **FRAME FOR SCALES.** Orange O. Ozias, Dayton, O.; assignor to the Computing Scale Company, of Ohio. Filed October 30, 1899. Serial No. 735,327. Term of patent, 14 years.
- 32,006. **SCALE SUPPORT.** Orange O. Ozias, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to the Computing Scale Company, of Ohio. Filed Oct. 30, 1899. Serial No. 735,325. Term of patent, seven years.
- Trade-Marks.
- 33,858. **ALBUMEN, PREPARATIONS OF ALBUMEN AND EXTRACT OF MEAT.** Toril Ruveiss und Fleisch Extract Company, Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Altona, Germany. Filed Oct. 13, 1899. Essential feature the word "Losson." Used since September 1, 1899.
- 33,860. **CLEANSING COMPOUND FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.** Emma B. Sutton, New Canaan, Conn. Filed Oct. 13, 1899. Essential feature the word "Ospoto." Used since Oct. 11, 1899.
- 33,879. **SOAP AND SOAP MAKING MATERIALS.** Mark Myers, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Nov. 17, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Auto." Used since Nov. 6, 1899.
- 33,884. **CERTAIN NAMED TABLE RELISHES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.** The E. C. Flaccus Co., Wheeling, W. Va. Filed July 8, 1899. Essential feature, the pictorial representation of a stag's head. Used since March, 1897.
- 33,888. **POULTRY-FOOD.** Empire Egg Maker Co., Vergennes, Vt. Filed Nov. 17, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Empire." Used since April, 1899.
- 33,889. **POULTRY POWDER.** Albert A. Wells, Lafayette, Ind. Filed Nov. 15, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Hoosier." Used since Jan. 1, 1892.
- 33,914. **PERFUMES AND SOAPS.** L. T. Piver & Co., Paris, France. Filed Nov. 22, 1899. Essential feature.—The representation of a Japanese woman. Used since October, 1881.
- 33,945. **TOILET SOAP.** Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Eng. Filed Aug. 23, 1899. Essential feature, the representation of a swan. Used since January, 1879.

FORGING AHEAD!

Never mind what kind of sausages others are making, you can't afford to make anything short of the best. And you can't make the best unless you use "Bell's Three X Sausage Dressing." For it requires the best materials to make the best sausages. Bell's is forging ahead. It is getting right into the heart of the best trade, because it so delicately flavors the sausage—so different from the "guess 'em" mixtures. Really

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Is the sausage seasoning triumph of the age. Complete in itself. Combines all the desirable flavors, including salt. Gives the most exquisite blend. It is a preservative as well. Nothing else is required for the correct seasoning and the proper preservation of the sausage.

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**WE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-
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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
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Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,

Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
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PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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* According to the Commissioner of Agriculture the poultry products of Florida, in 1898 were as follows: Value of chickens, \$242,037, at 26 cents each; eggs, \$320,235, at 15 cents a dozen; ducks, \$3,468, at 40 cents each; geese, \$14,062, at 50 cents each; turkeys, \$22,001, at 98 cents each.

* At the joint session of the superintendents of State institutions and the State board of control, in Illinois, the discussion of "Horns or No Horns" in cattle was a feature. The debate was not concluded so it was not decided whether the institution cattle should be dehorned or not.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The extensive ice house of the Spring Lake Ice Company, of Chicago, with 70,000 tons of ice, was destroyed by fire. Loss nearly \$100,000.

—The Merchants' Cold Storage Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital, by L. B. Kilbourne, of Chicago; H. L. Robinson and A. D. Ellis, both of Minneapolis.

—The Consolidated Ice Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will shortly build its contemplated branch plant at Brushton, Pa. The plant will turn out 100 tons of ice daily, and it is hoped to have it ready by April 1 next.

—The Standard Brewing Company, of Mankato, Minn., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital, by H. Himmelman, Jr., N. Petersen, S. Wilharts, J. A. Hielscher, G. P. Hoerr, C. J. Macbeth and L. S. Lamm, all of Mankato.

—The Chicago Pipe Line Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to operate a heating and refrigerating plant. The incorporators are: S. J. Howe, S. Schooler, L. Bartholomew, all of Chicago, Ill.

—The Dry Air Refrigerator Company, of New York city, has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital by the following gentlemen, who are the directors: Walter Greig and Morris Cohn, Jr., of Niagara Falls and R. Porter Lee, of Buffalo.

—The Gallatin Ice Company, of Gallatin, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$9,000 to manufacture ice and do a cold stor-

age business. The incorporators are: D. R. Spillers, L. Levy, H. Orman, S. W. Love, J. Temple, all of Gallatin, Tenn.

—Beginning January 1 all the ice product of the big companies of New York city are now handled by the American Ice Company, which has recently embraced the New York Ice Company. The latter concern had a distributing capacity of about 200 tons a day.

—The Unagitated Water Freezing Company, of Philadelphia, has been incorporated with \$10,000 to manufacture plate or block ice. The incorporators are: M. L. Finckel, H. W. Fletcher, D. S. Kieble, A. Freeston, all of Philadelphia; H. C. Hines, of Vineland, N. J.

—The Belle Isle Salt Company, operating in Iberia Parish, La., and which is composed largely of New York capitalists, have raised \$32,000 to be expended in freezing the water, flooding the mine into a solid mass of ice, which will then be excavated in an endeavor to recover the \$400,000 expended on machinery and sinking shafts.

—Twenty-five hundred tons of material for the United States Government cold storage plant, in Manila, was recently shipped from New York by the Quartermaster's Department. It is said that this will be the largest building of the kind in the world. Its prospective appearance has been likened to Madison Square Garden, New York. The tower will be surmounted by a huge glass globe, illuminated at night, and above this a figure of Liberty; \$500,000 will be the cost when completed.

Trade Notes.

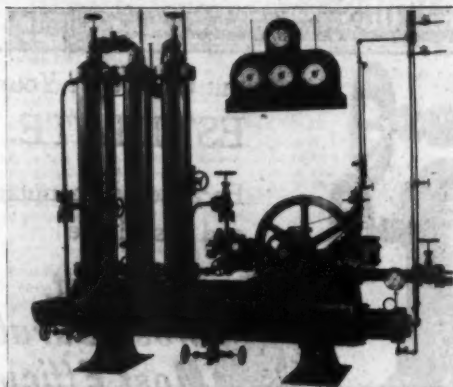
"We are doing more business and have better prospects for the future—even covering a period of one year ahead—than we have ever had since I have been located in business," was the cheery answer given by H. W. Dopp, of the well known concern of Dopp & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y., in answer to an inquiry by a representative of The National Provisioner, as to what the general condition of business was.

The high excellence of this firm's production is well known in all branches of the provision industry and their seamless steam jacketed cast-iron kettles, lard dryers, mixers, coolers, vacuum pans, etc., give the satisfaction which they are expected and entitled to.

General Superintendent Harry B. Sweitzer, of this company, has not only the theory but the practice, being an expert mechanic, who has given a great deal of study to the scientific problems which they meet in the constructing of the necessarily complicated apparatus that they make for packinghouses, soap works, etc.

Pumps by the score were turned out during the past year by the Taber Pump Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The results shown during the month of December were the largest in the history of this concern. The excellence of the Taber pump is justly famed in all branches of the packinghouse and cottonseed oil industries, where its excellent work is appreciated. The repairs expended on their pump is of such a small amount that the formality of a guarantee is seldom if ever asked by the prospective purchaser, which speaks volumes for the Taber Pump Company. The following are some of the recent sales made by this concern:

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, No. 6, special, 500 gallons per minute; Gate City Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta.



Our Mighty Midget Ice and Refrigerating Machine

OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,
DOES GREAT WORK.

Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

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Ga.; Jackson Cotton Oil Company, Jackson, Miss.; Corsicana Cotton Oil Company, Corsicana, Tex.; Fort Worth Cotton Oil Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; Sherman Cotton Oil Company, Sherman, Tex.; Kernes Cotton Oil Company, Kernes, Tex.; Chandler Cotton Oil Company, Chandler, O. T.; Cassetty Cotton Oil Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Fort Smith Cotton Oil Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; Decatur Cotton Oil Company, Decatur, Ala.; Dallas Oil & Refining Company, Dallas, Tex.; Eagle Cotton Oil Company, Meridian, Miss.; Phoenix Cotton Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; Sherman Oil & Cotton Company, Sherman, Tex.; Summit Gin & Improvement Company, Summit, Miss.; Planters' Oil Mill, Monroe, La.; Hillaboro Oil Company, Hillaboro, Tex.; Eufaula Cotton Oil Company, Eufaula, I. T.; Elberton Oil Mill, Elberton, Ga.; Mutual Refining Company, Charleston, S. C.

welcome any approved device securing reduction of fire rates, and security from fires. Attention is just called to the "International" Sprinkler Company, who manufacture and install a complete system of wet or dry automatic pipe sprinklers. Mr. Clarke Merchant, president of the old established house of Merchant & Co., Inc., is also president of the International Sprinkler Company. H. W. Merchant, J. A. McKee, Powell Evans, all of Merchant & Co., Inc., are also officers of the new company. Frank McNamee, superintendent, has been eighteen years identified with this line of work and is recognized as one of the safest and most experienced manufacturers of and contractors for fire equipment in America, and insurance companies are perfectly satisfied to accept risks which have been equipped by him. This system has been extensively employed in the largest and best class of buildings and has the entire approval of the insurance companies.

The company is fully prepared with experience and capital to make a perfect success in this new field. The rate of insurance on buildings may be reduced from 10 per cent. to 70 per cent. by the introduction of the "International" system of automatic sprinklers. This saving is worthy of the consideration of all owners of property, reducing not only the insurance rate but saves loss from fire from the outset as it is guaranteed to stop fires from their incipency, and also saves loss of time and business.

The company will be much pleased to hear from any one interested in the subject, and will furnish plans and full information about the equipment of mills, factories, stores, etc., with the "International" system of automatic sprinklers.

Three seed and one meal house of the Consumers' Cottonseed Company, at Little Rock, Ark., was burned. Loss on seeds and building, \$75,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment. The machinery in the main building was only slightly injured; \$40,000 insurance.

Merchant & Co., Inc.

Merchant & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, are in a new field of work.

THE INTERNATIONAL SPRINKLER CO.

The great number of disastrous fires that have been chronicled during the past business year, entailing such great drains and loss to the insurance companies will make doubly

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

GOLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

BULLOCK GENERATORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1133 & 1134
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

REFRIGERATION

AND

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	13/6	11/3	15
Bacon.....	20/	22/6	19
Lard, tins.....	20/	22/6	19
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	30/	22/6	19
Beef, per ton.....	4/	4/6	19
Pork, per bbl.....	3/	3/3	19

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Dec., 2/7. Cork for orders, Dec., 3/1.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to December 30:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,310		750	14,012	9,196
Sixtieth St.....	2,354	88	1,520	14,379	
Fortieth St.....					19,266
Hoboken.....	1,767	41	41	1,216	
Lehigh Val. S. R.....	2,519				3,648
Baltimore & O.....	1,836				
Seawhark.....	425			1,112	
Seattering.....			64	42	
Totals.....	11,211	129	2,375	31,761	32,110
Totals last week.....	11,147	167	3,407	32,842	38,391

Weekly exports to December 30:

	Live Cattle	Live -hops	Quart. Beef.
Eastman Company.....			1,900
Nelson Morris.....			5,460
Armour & Co.....			3,600
J. Shamburger & Son.....	425	1,110	
Schwarzschild & Salsberger.....	425		4,007
Swift and Company.....			2,236
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	945		
W. A. Sherman.....	177		
A. R. Outerbridge & Co.....	50	80	
G. F. Lough & Co.....	8	40	
D. G. Culver.....	8		
Total shipments.....	2,038	1,230	16,203
Total shipments last week.....	1,357	25	10,783
Boston exports this week.....	2,721	1,118	15,220
Philad'a.....	487		1,197
Portland.....	232	119	
To London.....	9,632		7,560
To Liverpool.....	3,121	2,238	22,971
To Glasgow.....	450		
To Hull.....	177		
To Bristol.....	242	180	
To Southampton.....			2,107
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	66	150	
Totals to all ports.....	5,638	2,507	32,628
Total to all ports last week.....	3,105	3,103	19,711

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 45	6 10
Medium to fair native steers.....	5 05	5 40
Common native steers.....	4 40	5 05
Stags and Oxen.....	3 50	5 25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 90	4 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 15	5 40

LIVE CALVES.

The market ruled higher this week, with light receipts. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 9
" common to good, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Buttermilk calves.....	a 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

There was a light run on hogs, with a good demand and higher prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	a 4 80
" heavy.....	a 4 80
" light to medium.....	a 4 30
Pigs.....	a 5 00
Houghs.....	a 3 80

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Slow; 5c lower than yesterday's close; left, 10.386; \$4.15@4.45.

CINCINNATI.—Active and lower; \$3.75@4.47 1/2.

ST. LOUIS.—5c lower; \$4.15@4.45.

OMAHA.—5c lower; \$4.15@4.30.

EAST BUFFALO.—5c lower; active; \$4.60@4.85.

LOUISVILLE.—Weak; 5c lower; \$4.20@4.60.

PITTSBURG.—All grades slow; \$4.50@4.60.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.00@4.40.

KANSAS CITY.—5c lower; \$4.30@4.47 1/2.

CLEVELAND.—Slow; \$4.40@4.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$4.20@4.47 1/2.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market rules firmer this week, with light receipts. We quote:

Lambs.....	6 00	6 70
Live sheep, prime.....	4 00	4 50
" common to medium.....	3 80	4 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Market very firm and prices show further advancement. Turkeys in light supply. Ducks and geese rather slow, but feeling somewhat steadier. Pigeons firm. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	a 9 1/2
Fowls.....	a 11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	9 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	50
Geese, Western.....	1 10
Pigeons.....	25

DRESSED BEEF.

There was a good demand for prime beef this week, and the demand for small stock has improved. There is a scarcity of good beef in the market, which rules firm. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/2	a 9 1/2
" light.....	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
Common to fair native.....	7 1/2	a 8 1/2
Choice Western heavy.....	7 1/2	a 8 1/2
" light.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 1/2	a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2	a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a slow demand for vealers this week. Market about steady. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	a 13 1/2
" country-dressed, prime.....	a 12

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs has been good this week, with the market ruling higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5 1/2	a 6
" 150 lbs.		a 6
" 140 lbs.		a 6 1/2
" 140 lbs.		a 6 1/2
Pigs.	6 1/2	a 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs this week, with prices ruling higher. We quote:

Prime lambs	8	a 8 1/2
Fair to good lambs	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
Common to medium lambs		a 7
Fair to good sheep	6 1/2	a 7
Common to medium	5	a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 21,527 packages; previous six days, 33,622 packages. Most of the receipts are more or less chilled, with many hard frozen and discolored with the scalded lots. There is nothing to warrant change in quotation, but cold weather holds the tone about steady, with fancy scalded unchilled chickens and fowls possible to sell at a premium, though top figures on turkeys are full high. Ducks about steady, but geese more plenty and easier. Squabs firm. We quote:

Turkeys, near-by, fancy, per lb.....	12	a 12 1/2
" " good to prime.....	10 1/2	a 11 1/2
" Ohio and Mich., fancy.....	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
" " fair to good.....	10	a 11
" other Western, young hens, fancy.....	11 1/2	a 11 1/2
" " mixed, fancy.....	11	a 11 1/2
" " young toms, fcy, am.....	11	a 11
" West, young toms, heavy to med.....	9 1/2	a 10 1/2
" old hens.....	9	a 9 1/2
" old toms.....	9	a 9 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2	a 8 1/2
Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " mixed weights.....	10 1/2	a 12 1/2
" " Pa.....	10 1/2	a 12 1/2
" " scald.....	10 1/2	a 11 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	9 1/2	a 10
" " scalded, fancy.....	9 1/2	a 10
" " good to prime.....	9 1/2	a 9 1/2
" " poor.....	7 1/2	a 8
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	a 9 1/2	
" " Western, good to prime.....	a 9 1/2	
" " poor.....	7 1/2	a 8

Old roosters, per lb.....		a 6 1/2
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
" medium weights.....	14 1/2	a 15 1/2
" small and slips.....	13 1/2	a 13 1/2
Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
" small and slips.....	11 1/2	a 13
Ducks, near-by, prime.....	11 1/2	a 12 1/2
" Western.....	10 1/2	a 11 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2	a 9 1/2
Geese, near-by, prime.....	10 1/2	a 11
" Western.....		a 9 1/2
" poor.....	6 1/2	a 8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2 1/2	a 3 10
" dark, per doz.....	1 60	a 1 85
" culls.....	60	a 85

PROVISIONS.

Pork loins have advanced considerably and the market in good condition, with a good demand. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11	a	11 1/2
" " 12 to 14.....	10 1/2	a	11
" " heavy.....	10 1/2	a	10 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	7	a	7 1/2
" " heavy.....	6 1/2	a	7
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2	a	10
" " (rib in).....	8 1/2	a	9
Dried beef sets.....		a	16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16	a	17
" " shoulders.....	7	a	7 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2	a	8 1/2
" " heavy.....	7	a	7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	9 1/2	a	11
" " Western.....	7 1/2	a	9 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 25	a 6 30
" " " South America.....	6 50	a 6 50
" " " Brazil (kags).....	7 65	a 7 70
Compounds—Domestic.....	a 8	
Export.....	a 8	
Prime Western lards.....	5 90	a 6 30
" " " City lards.....	5 1/2	a 5 1/2
" " " lard stearine.....	5 1/2	a 7
" " " oleo.....	7 1/2	a 7 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	a	10
" heads on.....	4	5
Halibut, White.....	15	15
" Grey.....	11	12
" Frozen.....	a	8
Striped bass, pan.....	12 1/2	14
Bluefish, Green.....	a	25
Eels, skinned.....	12 1/2	a
" skin on.....	5	8
White perch.....	a	15
Flounders.....	6	8
Salmon, Western.....	9	10
" " green.....	20	22
" Eastern.....	a	12 1/2
Smelts, green.....	10	12 1/2
Lobsters, large.....	15	18
" medium.....	10	12 1/2
Herrings, frozen.....	2 1/2	4
" green.....	a	4
Red snappers.....	6	10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	18	20
Shad, N. C., bucks.....	a	8
" roes.....	a	8
Scallops, medium.....	75	a 1 00
" large.....	1 50	a 1 75
Soft crabs, large.....	a	1 75
" medium.....	a	1 75
Weakfish, frozen.....	5 1/2	6
" green.....	a	6
Sea bass, Eastern.....	11	12
White fish, frozen.....	a	30
Pompano.....	5	6
Haddock.....	a	25
King fish, Southern.....	a	5
" frozen.....	a	5
Ciscoes.....	4	5
Prawns.....	10	75
Sea trout.....	10	12
Sheephead.....	4	6
Porgies, L. I.....	a	8
Brook Trout.....	a	8
Butterfish.....	a	8
Flukes.....	a	8
Green turtles.....	18	20

GAME.

Rabbits working out fairly. Selected heavy wild ducks sell fairly, but other grades slow. Plover in some demand, but snipe dull. We quote:

English Snipe, per doz.....	a 2
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10 a 2
Partridges, prime, per pair.....	1 35 a 1
Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair.....	a 1
" pintail, undrawn, pair.....	a 1
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 60 a 3
" light weights to pair.....	1 35 a 1
" redback, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	1 55 a 2
" teal, blue wing, per pair.....	60 a 1
" teal, green wing, per pair.....	40 a 65
" mallard, per pair.....	70 a 85
" ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	35 a 60
" heavy, per pair.....	a 85
" common, per pair.....	35 a 40
Rabbits, undrawn, per pair.....	18 a 20
" drawn, per pair.....	10 a 15
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	50 a 60

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 21,396 packages; previous six days, 24,064 packages. State dairy scarce and desirable lots quite firm. Imita-

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers

.....Of

Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN. President.

F. W. ENGLISH. Superintendent.

tion creamery selling pretty well, and the light offerings of fresh factory make the market quite firm. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	29 1/2	29 1/2
" " firsts	27 1/2	28 1/2
" " seconds	25 1/2	26 1/2
" " thirds	23 1/2	24 1/2
" " State, extras	29	29 1/2
" " firsts	27 1/2	28 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	25 1/2	26 1/2
Creamery, June extras	27	27 1/2
" " firsts	25	25 1/2
" " held, thirds to seconds	22 1/2	23 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fresh fancy	25 1/2	26 1/2
" " firsts	25 1/2	26 1/2
" " tubs, seconds	23 1/2	24 1/2
" " tubs, thirds	20 1/2	21 1/2
" " firkins, finest	24 1/2	25 1/2
" " thirds to firsts	20 1/2	21 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extras	25	25 1/2
" " firsts	23 1/2	24 1/2
" " lower grades	18 1/2	19 1/2
" " factory, June, best	18 1/2	19 1/2
" " held, lower grades	18 1/2	19 1/2
" " fresh extras	21 1/2	22 1/2
" " fresh, firsts	19 1/2	20 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	18 1/2	19 1/2
Rolls, fresh, common to choice	18 1/2	19 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 10,424 boxes; previous six days, 18,013 boxes. There is little if anything new to be noticed in the market for full cream cheese. There is a fair movement from store and prices firmly sustained. Skims in moderate supply this week and desirable grades steadily held. We quote:

State, full cream, small, full-made, fancy	13 1/2	13 1/2
" " Nov. finest	13 1/2	13 1/2
" " good to choice	12 1/2	12 1/2
" " common to fair	11 1/2	12
" " large, full-made, fancy	13 1/2	13 1/2
" " Nov. choice	12 1/2	12 1/2
" " large, good to prime	11 1/2	12
" " common to fair	10 1/2	11 1/2
" " light skims small, choice	10	11 1/2
" " large	10	10 1/2
" " part skims small prime	10	10 1/2
" " large	9 1/2	10 1/2
" " fair to good	8	9
" " common	6	7
Full skims	4 1/2	5 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 29,605 cases; previous six days, 32,288 cases. Many of the goods arriving from all points are more or less frozen, and this diminishes the quantity available for highest class trade. Southern continue dull unless of exceptionally fine quality. There is a hardening market on the lower priced refrigerators, but previous outside quotations are still high. Lined quiet. We quote:

QUOTATIONS—LOSS OFF.

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Western, fresh-gathered, prime to choice	24 1/2	25 1/2
" " fair to good	23 1/2	24 1/2
Southern, fresh-gathered, best	22 1/2	23 1/2

QUOTATIONS AT MARKET.

West. and South, good quality, 30-doz. case	5 20	5 50
West. and South, poor to fair, 30-doz. case	4 30	4 90
Refrigerator, fancy full-packed, per doz.	16 1/2	17 1/2
" " early packed, first, per doz.	14 1/2	15 1/2
" " good, 30-doz. case	4 00	4 15
" " poor to fair, 30-doz. case	3 10	3 85
distill. gd. to pr. 30 doz. case	2 80	3 25
culis, inferior	2 85	3 60
Lined eggs, prime to fancy, per doz.	14 1/2	15 1/2
" " fair to good, per doz.	12 1/2	13 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

A large business has been done in ammoniates the past week. Tankage stocks reduced so that the packers have some to offer, but they are asking higher prices, owing to the active inquiry. Blood has sold freely at advanced prices. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 83	\$21 00
" " raw, per ton	21 00	22 40
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 85	1 87 1/2
" " to arrive	1 77 1/2	1 80
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00	12 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-18 per cent. ammonia	2 00	2 05
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	2 15	2 17 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	10 00	10 50
" " 8 and 20 " " "	14 00	14 25
" " 7 and 20 " " "	14 00	14 50
" " 6 and 20 " " "	13 00	13 50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York	7 00	7 50
Azotins, per unit, del. New York	2 00	2 00
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 3000 lb.	2 00	2 00
Fish scrap, dried " "	2 00	2 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 30	2 30
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 25	2 25
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 25
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6 50	7 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3 90	4 00
The same, dried	4 25	4 40

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 70	8 95
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	9 60	10 05

Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. ship	1 75	1 85
" " ex store	1 83	1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 50 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	1 13
The same, spot	1 06	1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2	2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit, R. F.	36 1/2	37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates during December ruled strong with good demand. The general situation is unchanged. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cottonseed meal values remain high.

The tankage production has been much below that of last season and spot stocks are small. Blood is in fair supply. The market closes with an advancing tendency. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$12.50 @13.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$16.50 @17.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 per cent., \$15.50 @16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$15.00 @15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 5 per cent., \$15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$14.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$15 per ton f. o. b. Kansas City; concentrated tankage, \$1.62 @1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.50 @1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.77 @1.80 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$1.90 and 10 @1.95 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.85 c. i. f. Baltimore, \$2.90 New York. Domestic, \$2.92 1/2 f. o. b. Boston.

Nitrate of soda, \$1.85 spot, New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	\$2.20-\$2.30 for 60%.
76% " "	\$2.30-\$2.35 for 60%.
80% " "	\$2.35 per 100 lbs.
88% Powdered caustic soda	3-3 1/2 c. lb.
88% Pure alkali	\$1.05-\$1.15 for 18%.
Borax	7 1/2-c. lb.
Talc	1 1/2-1 c. lb.
Palm oil	5 1/2-5 c. lb.
Green olive oil	60-65 c. gallon.
" " foots	6-c. lb.
Yellow olive oil	60-c. gallon.
Cochin cocconut oil	7-c. lb.
Ceylon " "	6-6 1/2 c. lb.
Cuban " "	5 1/2-6 c. lb.
Cottonseed oil	33-34 c. gallon.
Rosin: M., \$2.50; N., \$3.15; W.G., \$3.75; W.W., \$4.15—	all per 250 lbs.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	45 to 75c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	45 to 75c a pair
" " beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 1/2c a lb.
Butts, beef	10c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

The market rules firm and quiet. Horns very scarce. We quote:	
Round shin bones, av. 55-60 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns	30 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$192 50-\$223 20
" " 7 1/2-oz. and und.	137 50-192 50
" " No. 2	71 50-99 00
Gluestock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-8 00
" " wet	1 50-3 00
Cattle switches, per 100	2-3 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	5
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 50 a 2 00
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	15

No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	14
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2 50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2 25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	2 15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 90
Branded Kips, heavy	1 50
Light Branded Kips	1 25
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1 75
" " light	1 50
Branded G. S.	75
Bobs or deacons	30

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " per keg, 50 bales	\$35.00
" " medium, per bble.	50
" " narrow	45
" " domestic	34
Hog, American, tea per lb., free of salt	38
" " bbla. per lb.	38
" " 1/2 bbla. per lb.	40
" " kegs, per lb.	40
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f. o. b. N. Y.	10
" " Chio.	9
" " per lb.	2 a 3
" " bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	2 a 3
" " Chicago	2 a 3
" " per lb.	4 a 5
" " middles, per set (\$7.00 ft.) f. o. b. N. Y.	4 a 5
" " Chio.	48
" " per lb.	8 a 9
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2
" " No. 2's	3 a 4
Russian rings	12 a 30

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	19 1/2	19 1/2
" " White	19 1/2	19 1/2
Penang, White	18 1/2	19
Red Zanzibar	14	18
Shot	14	18
Allspice	8	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	9	14
Mace	45	45
Nutmegs, 118's	33	40
Ginger, Jamaica	16	20
" " African	6	9
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 55 a 3 90
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 " "	18 1/2
1 " "	17 1/2
IX moulding	16 1/2
1 " "	16 1/2
1 " "	15 1/2
1 " "	14 1/2
1 " "	13 1/2
1 " "	12 1/2
1 " "	11 1/2
1 " "	10 1/2

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

So far this year the oleo oil market has been exceedingly quiet, with small business in choice oil at 60 florins, but it hardly looks as if this price will be maintained. The supplies in Europe at present of oil are light, but so is the demand, and the new year starts in with very light business, both in oleo oil and neutral lard.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.—Steady, extra India mess, 82s 6d.; prime mess, 76s 3d.
Pork—Steady; prime mess Western, 57s 6d.
Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 45s.
Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 33s 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 38s.
Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 34s 6d.
Lard—Firm; prime Western in tierces 30s 3d; American refined in pails, firm, 32s.

ELBERT & GARDINER.

Elbert & Gardiner, of 19 Whitehall street, New York city, are well known as exporters of cotton oil and tallow, their facilities being of the best. They are good people for mill men and packers to communicate with. In corn oil they have been pioneers. Considerably more could be said of this reliable and enterprising firm, but it is not necessary.

Retail Department

THE CUSTOMER AS AN ASSET.

A study of human nature is necessary to the success of any business. This is as true with marketmen as with anyone else. "How to secure and hold a customer" is the puzzling problem which faces every concern which has to make its profits and living out of the pockets of the populace.

Too many marketmen and their help are prone to treat a customer as an asset of their business. This is wrong as a business policy. Few people care to be looked upon as belonging to a shop; to be bought and sold like so many boarders in a boardinghouse.

When the marketman gives extra weight and extra attention to a new customer and then enrolls that customer as a "regular," to be frowned upon when she buys somewhere else occasionally, or to be punished by inattention because she does not order as much as formerly or happened to be better pleased at the opposition shop in part of her purchase he makes a grave business mistake, and one which, if persisted in, will sooner or later cause him to complain of poor trade and hard times. We have so often heard this complaint among consumers: "My butcher actually got mad because I bought something from Smith, and kept me waiting such a long time. I shall get a new butcher"; "my butcher asked me why I have not been in for a couple of days; I wonder if he thinks I belong to him?" and "Mama, the butcher says you ain't buying as much as you used to. He wants to know if his meat don't suit you. Ain't it disgusting."

When ladies indulge in kitchen talk the above are some of the experiences they swap. The indiscretion is not entirely due to the "boss," but largely emanates from his help who desire to show their necessity to the market by their large number of sales. The larger markets were not built up on such methods and do not live by them any more than a dry goods store does. From a permanent trade standpoint they are bad. Markets are now so near each other, especially in the apartment house districts, that customers buy here and there and a cantankerous butcher is soon known and avoided.

In many markets the thoughtless help add to the trouble and the grumbings of the market. Ladies often have a habit of going to a "regular assistant" because he waits on her pleasantly and quickly. He then makes the mistake of accepting her favor as a duty and of becoming, in a sullen way, as unpleasant as he can because she chooses not to wait, at times, until he can serve her and has some other of the help to fill her order. Human nature in the customer as naturally resents things as it does in the assistant or the marketman, and with more ground for resentment

when the customer does the paying and, hence, is under no compliment to the market.

We draw attention to these matters. For some time we have studied the humors of the assistant and the customer for some of the causes which make small shops smaller, and big shops bigger. When you begin to treat any customer, no matter how long she has been buying from you, as an asset of your business you make a grievous mistake. You may greatly regret to lose her trade to your rival who is planning to win her, and such trade, in the community, but coercion and muddy treatment are poor and fatal diplomacy; the more so when an angered customer will never return to you.

Housekeepers sometimes buy less for domestic reasons. Their families may not be as large; the one or two boarders may not be with them now; there may have been losses in their own business or other expenses which require retrenchment in the table expenses. The husband, father, son or other money earner of the family may be out of work. The above are some of the reasons which induce the cautious housewife to lessen her expenses and she does not think it necessary to explain her domestic affairs to her marketman. She may, temporarily, have to buy cheaper meat than her regular marketman carries. She, at least, does not wish to "dead-beat" her way to better times.

There are many reasons besides dissatisfaction with the meat and the market itself which influence a customer to buy less and to buy elsewhere. It is the careful and diplomatic handling of a customer and the pocketing of one's feelings at small annoyances which makes the successful marketman.

If a business is worth building up, these delicate matters are worth studying and putting into practice. They are apparently small matters, but in the long run they are the most vital matters to the retailer who desires to build up and hold a profitable business.

A GREEN HIDE CERTIFICATE.

The law of South Dakota requires a butcher selling fresh beef on the streets to have the hides of the same in his possession as evidence of the fact that the cattle belonged to him. The Wyoming law, just across the border, says that the "person killing cattle shall hang the hides of the same up for twenty days, so that they can be inspected by the stock inspector."

Ceaseless Activity.

A packing plant is a place of ceaseless and high-pressure activity. A fair-sized plant will turn out 40,000 pounds of bacon, hams and pickled hog products daily. These must be got out of the way within twenty-four hours to seek their trade channels. Burlaps are whipped up at the rate of 3,000 to 5,000 stitches a minute. This goes on daily in a packinghouse working full time.

Getting Rid of Mice.

An English horticulturalist has discovered a new way of getting rid of mice, which is exceedingly simple. It is based on the intense aversion which rates and mice have to the odor of mint. All one has to do is to lightly sprinkle with the extract of mint, a powerful odor, the place where the traces are found of mice. Then one should see them scatter! No mouse will ever frequent a place impregnated with the scent of mint.

The above advice is given by the "Canadian Grocer." The experiment will not cost much.

The Way of the Old Horse.

This little bit of information is not intended to make any one squeamish. Somebody's stomach is acting as a last resting place for horse meat. The city ordinance of Chicago is very severe on any one handling horse meat in any way in that city. The modest penalty of \$200 for each conviction for so doing stares the culprit in the face. The horse abattoirs without the city limits are also staring people in the face. The statement is that it goes abroad, but the presumption is that much of it does not. Dead horse has mysterious ways after it has entered the meat stage. August Tommelin, of 316 West Lake street, Chicago, deals in discarded horses, and this is what he says of his traffic: "We pay the highest price for horses to kill, and have an ambulance for disabled horses. We have been dealing in broken-down horses for the last five years and always find a ready sale for them. Persons notify me that they have a horse which they want to dispose of, and I call upon them. Sometimes I pay them \$1, sometimes \$2 and sometimes as high as \$5 for an animal. But the \$5 ones I do not sell to the slaughterhouse man, because I can generally fatten them up and dispose of them for as high as \$10 and \$20. The cheaper animals I drive fifteen miles out into the country and sell them for \$3 a head. It makes no difference whether the animal is old or young, plug or thoroughbred, that's all the slaughterhouse man will pay me. And they do a big business, too. Sometimes I have seen as many as 125 horses driven in there in a day."

"A force of eighteen or twenty men is constantly employed in slaughtering them. The hides are sent to the tanneries, the hoofs to the glue factories, while the flesh is cured and shipped away. I don't know exactly where, but I am satisfied that some of it comes to Chicago, while a large amount goes abroad."

Hogs Ruling High.

Feeding hogs rule high out in Oregon. Up Portland way a feeder advertises that he will pay 4c per pound on the hoof for feeding purposes. This class of swine must be scarce.

Big Hog Record.

Big hog records are still continuing to come in and some of the largest porkers of the season were slain in Delaware last week. George Morris, of near Milford, killed three hogs which weighed a total of 1,452 pounds. The largest weighed 602 pounds.

Georgetown was well to the front with large hogs and these records from there are reported: P. S. Walls, 450, 380, 360, 360; G. W. Hopkins, 421, 369, 360, 330, 276; J. D. Walls, 445, 425, 392; W. C. Hopkins, 484, 464, 440, 430; W. W. Mustard, 511, 462, 449, 361; S. R. Johnson, 654; Tilgman Robinson, 503, 498; Lemuel Carpenter, 437; D. D. Burton, 563; Peter Lynch, 574.—Wilmington News.

** The amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, January 3, by the Board of Health meat inspectors was: Beef, 5,500 lbs.; veal, 2,050 lbs.; mutton, 2,500 lbs.; pork, 250 lbs.; poultry, 6,600 lbs.; total, 16,900 lbs.

Christmas Cattle.

The year now drawing to a close has been, in the main, a prosperous one for cattle feeders and prices paid for Christmas cattle during the past few weeks furnish a fitting climax as well as illustrate the strong demand for prime beef which has followed as a natural result of the prosperity enjoyed by the country at large. A record that has stood for sixteen years was broken by our sale on December 13 of the Kerrick "doddies" at \$8.25. Excepting May and June of 1882, when some cattle sold at \$9.00@9.30, the above price is the highest ever paid for a carload lot of steers at Chicago.

One of the most striking things in connection with the Christmas cattle trade this year was the surprising lack of adequate representation of two of the great beef breeds viz., the Shorthorns and the Herefords. No one who watched the course of events can have failed to notice that the Angus men carried off the lion's share of honors at the market. This, of course, was due in large measure to the lack of representation of other breeds, but the fact remains that breeders make a serious mistake by not having their kind of cattle well represented on the open Christmas market. Sales of Christmas cattle at Chicago included Angus heaves at \$7.50 to \$8.25 (and two head at \$8.50), Herefords at \$7.40, Shorthorns at \$7.35 and Galloways at \$7.20. These figures, of course, in no way represent the merits of the different breeds, but do, however, emphasize the lack of representation of all beef breeds except the Aberdeen-Angus. There is doubtless much truth in Mr. Sotham's explanation that the demand for Hereford and Shorthorn bulls has been so great that breeders have topped out their best grade cattle for breeding purposes, a procedure that he feels to be bad policy. It is to be hoped that breeders and feeders of all beef breeds will embrace the great double opportunity presented by the International Live Stock Exposition and Fat Stock Show last December by having their cattle well represented at the show and on the Christmas market afterward.

The following table shows the top prices paid for Christmas heaves at Chicago for a term of years:

Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.	
1899.....	\$8.50	1889.....	\$6.10
1898.....	7.00	1888.....	7.00
1897.....	5.65	1887.....	6.50
1896.....	5.90	1886.....	6.50
1895.....	5.50	1885.....	6.80
1894.....	6.60	1884.....	8.00
1893.....	6.75	1883.....	8.25
1892.....	7.00	1882.....	7.00
1891.....	7.15	1881.....	7.75
1890.....	6.40	1880.....	7.00

Feeding Lambs in Colorado.

The Fort Collins (Col.) "Courier" says: "Between October 2, when the first shipment was received, and November 30, 331 carloads of lambs were unloaded at Fort Collins and Timnath and driven to neighboring feed yards. It is estimated that at least twenty-five carloads more will have been received between December 1 and the close of the season, making a total of 356 carloads. Allowing an average of 350 lambs to the carload, the total number brought in by rail this season foots up to 124,000. Add to this number 26,000 more which came in over the trails from the north and west, and we have 144,000 lambs now in the pens of feeders living in the vicinity of Fort Collins and Timnath. To get at the total number in feed in the county we must add those in the feed lots tributary to Loveland and Berthoud, about 50,000, making a grand total of 194,000 lambs which the farmers of the county are this season fitting for the spring lamb markets. It will be seen from this statement, therefore, that there are not very many empty sheep pens in the county this year—notwithstanding early predictions to the contrary."

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chicago is well organized and working on pressing needs. Twenty-three associations in Chicago have sent delegates to the Sunday closing meeting. They include butchers, grocers and clerks of these.

Rochester has turned into fat rendering. The Rochester Melting Company has been incorporated to manufacture and sell tallow and soaps. The capital is \$3,000. The directors are Thomas Damsfield, Fred Suter and Zachary P. Taylor, all Rochester men.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association held a profitable meeting Tuesday night at Noland & Son's grocery store, on Prairie avenue. Delegates from the Elkhart association were present and topics of mutual interest were discussed. The delegates recently appointed to attend the national convention in Cleveland, O., were instructed and lunch was served.

The new ice plans of the Denver (Col.) Retail Butchers' Association are being put in motion. The Butchers' Mutual Ice Company will begin the harvesting of ice and the seeking of trade in Denver. H. P. Steele and others recently incorporated the company for \$10,000. The butchers say that they will not patronize the regular ice companies any longer.

A correspondent sends us the following: The Butchers' Protective Association held its regular meeting at Balz's hall Sunday afternoon and elected the following officers: President, N. Hennes; vice-president, Joseph Sauer; secretary, Martin L. Kellner; treasurer, J. C. Hoffman; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Obert; trustee, Joseph Schafer. At the close of the meeting the association presented F. W. Allebrand, the proprietor of the hall, with a handsome gold-headed cane. Mr. Allebrand responded by placing before the members a "Dutch lunch," to which full justice was done. The annual dance will be given January 24, 1900. The arrangement committee consists of Charles Obert, Harry Galloway, George Steube and M. L. Kellner.

The officers of the health department of Kansas City, Mo., are closely watching butchers who hang fresh meat all over the sidewalk in violation of a health ordinance prohibiting such exposure. The butchers are much exercised over the matter.

The butchers of Allegheny, Pa., are in a hot state of mind. The people of that city are moving the city ordinance officer to prosecute anyone for driving hogs or cattle through the streets between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. Then if these animals are left in the cars all day the Humane Society will prosecute them under the cruelty to animals law. They cannot control the time of the arrival of stock trains. There is no sense in it all.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., held the annual meeting at the Board of Trade rooms New Year's night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Leroy W. Pease, president; L. J. Ball, first vice-president; J. W. Houlihan, second vice-president; L. E. Pease, treasurer; Charles H. Steele, financial and recording secretary; Anton Werspeiser, sergeant-at-arms. These officers will be installed at the meeting of the 15th inst. J. F. Carman and Lewis J. Ball were elected delegates to the national convention. Secretary Steele was presented with a suitable token of appreciation of his past services. National Secretary Haley intended to be there but he was stuck in the snow.

FILLING THE DOCKET.

The New York State Commissioner of Agriculture has chalked up 731 cases of oleomargarine law violations for the attention of the State's attorney-general. We fancy that a State Legislature cannot do more than prohibit the manufacture of an article and then only because it is not healthful. It cannot constitutionally prohibit a color in butterine which it permits in butter. Let the law officer proceed.

New Shops.

William H. Glidden opened his new provision market at Salem, Mass., in the old market house last week.

The new frame building on Broad street, Westfield, N. J., will be occupied by J. J. Wahl & Sons, the meatmen.

George Folkman has opened his new meat market at San Jose, Ill.

Ben Tinsley and Ernest Anderson have built a meat market at Garland, Tex.

B. C. Patter has equipped a big retail market at Sioux City, Ia.

C. L. Wood has charge of the new meat and vegetable market at Athol, Mass.

C. Cooper & Son have opened their new meat market at 320 South Main street, Jacksonville, Ill.

Harendorf & Son are now settled in their new market at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Frank H. Stroehmer and George W. Lewis have opened a new meat market at 424 Main street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Business Changes.

George Showers has moved from South Hannibal, N. Y., to Ira, where he follows in the market business.

Wallace C. Miller, late of Greenfield, has succeeded to the meat business of C. H. Hayden, at Athol, Mass.


** Will Smith, who lives near Seneca, Mo., shipped a 1,900-pound steer to Chicago last week and pocketed \$132 at 7 cents per pound live weight for it. There were two carloads of beef company with this steer.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

Freeze-em....

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 weeks just as fresh.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.



Freeze-em....

Prevents Rime and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

Freeze-em

Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

B. HELLER & CO.

CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** A. T. Clark, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, Manhattan Market, New York, after months of illness and five times under the knife, is again out. He made his first appearance among his friends last Wednesday.

** Harry S. Wiseman, of the Armour Packing Company's general staff, Manhattan Market, New York, left yesterday for Kansas City, where he will be for some months in the head office. Thence he will go to take the management of the office of one of the company's Southwestern branches. Mr. Wiseman has been with the Armour Packing Company for seven years and is one of their most trusted and valued men.

** The markets about Manhattanville, New York, seem to be getting a meat hustle on them. The Cudahy branch, in particular, had a lively trade on Wednesday and other days. The other branches were doing business.

** Nelson Morris & Co. are preparing to sell meat on their own account at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. They ceased on Saturday to sell through their agents and commenced this week to sell direct from a refrigerator car which stands on the siding at Fort Greene. Mr. Hogden, formerly with George Dressler, who handled Eastman's meat at that point, manages the car. Mr. Hogden's office is, for the present, in the Long Island Express Building.

** Levy & Dahlgren, who formerly were the consignment agents of Nelson Morris & Co., at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, now handle St. Louis beef, Nelson Morris & Co. selling direct to butchers from one of their refrigerator cars.

** Manager W. J. Lowell, of Swift and Company's big Manhattan market box, Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, New York city, had the misfortune of wrenching his leg and spraining his ankle last Sunday. He was about again on Tuesday, but suffering consequent pain. Mr. Lowell is feeling the truth of Shakespeare's observation that troubles come in droves, though the poet expressed it more poetically.

** The retail butchers of New York city trim 1,500,000 pounds of rendering shop fat weekly, or 78,000,000 pounds annually. At an average market value of 2c per pound this by-product of the shop is worth \$1,500,000. A few years ago this fat fetched only \$780,000. Quite a difference.

** Walter Wheeler, of the T. H. Wheeler Company, at the Adams House, Tenth avenue and West Washington, is still kept from business by a severe case of sciatic rheumatism which this kind of weather does not improve.

** Gus Bloch has a watchful eye at the head office box of Nelson Morris & Co., at 23 Tenth avenue, New York city. He knows nearly every meat and provision man who is worth knowing.

** Charles Frank, whose butcher shop is at 749 Greenwich street, New York, keeps a fire burning in the back of his shop to prevent the meat from freezing. It set the house on fire, but one Burns, who lives overhead, was not awakened even by fire engines and all the noise incident to such lively scenes.

** There are more butcher wagons on the streets of Brooklyn and New York city now than have been seen there for years. The fact is due to the recent credit agreement. Now the marketmen take their wagons, go to the boxes for their meat and get it. They don't have to wait for and "cuss" at outside deliveries. It may and it may not be more expensive. It is certainly more satisfactory.

** Jacob Brost, a retired butcher from Scranton, Pa., was in New York seeing the sights last week. He was, it is thought, thrown out of an East Side Fifth street restaurant, after midnight, and fell on his head. He had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. The visitor is about 60 years old.

** Jacob Goldstein, a butcher at Paterson, N. J., had a \$4,000 note staring at him for New Year greetings. He could not give it the cash greeting so the despondent meat man tried to pay it with his life. The doctors saved his life, a would-be female customer screaming the alarm. Goldstein had an honest conscience at any rate. The price he offered was the highest he could pay—a life. There's an honest man.

** Peter S. Krick, so well known as a butcher on East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa., has retired from the retail market business to represent the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., at Columbia, Lancaster and Wrightsville of that State. He took up his new position with the New Year.

** Ducks and geese sold unusually well all over New York city, Brooklyn and contiguous territory. Turkeys trotted along very slowly though with a better gait than the one struck at Thanksgiving. The Harlem markets did a notable poultry trade.

** The year has again swung around to the annual event of the noted Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1. Their masquerade and civic ball has for years been one of the big things in New York's life of pleasures. This affair will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, Thursday evening, January 25. The tableau and committee march by the ladies and members of the Guard will take place at 10 p. m. Otto Geis is captain of this widely known organization, and Phil Lenz is its tireless financial secretary. The other officers are: Louis Schmitt, vice-president; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; Charles Henkel, recording secretary, and Herman Martin, sergeant-at-arms.

** The West Washington Market Benevolent Association's annual ball will be held at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Third avenue, the evening of Friday, January 26. The members have planned a great time for their guests. They will wake the Tammany tiger. The officers of this strong association are: Thomas Bingham, president; Charles Neuman, vice-president; John Gillen, treasurer; Wm. T. Hall, financial secretary; Albert Kraft, recording secretary; Theo. Greenberger, sergeant-at-arms. The following arrangement committee will have the ball in hand: Wm. Finlay, chairman; Wm. T. Hill, treasurer; Benj. Kaiser, secretary; P. F. McGee and Theo. Greenberger.

** C. W. Armour, of the Armour Packing Company, is at present in Kansas City.

** The New York city "boxes" seemed to be doing a generally a brisker trade as the week wore along. Small stock went better.

** Charles Weisbecker's big market at 125th street and Eighth ave was crowded during the holidays. The crush was worse than a department store on bargain day. My! how ducks and "gooses" flew.

** The big Vanderbeek ball takes place on the evening of the 26th inst. at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth street and Third avenue, New York city. We mention it now because there is a good time ahead for those who are fortunate enough to go.

** Henry R. Simonds, a provision dealer at Boston, Mass., was killed last week by a train at Main street. He was only 35 years old and well known.

** A shy, green-looking hayseed outwitted a big meat man, a prominent lawyer and the clever deputy sheriff all in one innocent bunch at Troy, N. Y., last week. "We won't tell no more," except to say that the farmer came from the North end of Lansingburgh. The farmer owed \$400 for meat, came in, sold his turkeys, and got out again.

Department of Markets.

The office hours of the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets are 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The offices of Superintendent of Markets David O'Brien and Alexander Meakin, Clerk of Markets, are in the Stewart Building, Chambers street and Broadway, New York city.

A Little Four-Legged Detective.

Louis Brochford, the well known butcher at 520 Fifth street, New York city, has a wee snip of a fox terrier that is a gem and a whole police force in one. While Mr. Brochford was eating his supper Thursday night of last week he left this little dog on watch. In a minute or two the little canine raised a great noise. When the marketman sprang to the front he saw a thief making for the door with the little terrier swinging on to his pants for dear life. The thief was captured with \$25 of money which he had stolen from the till. That little dog can now eat all the meat he desires in the shop.

ARE WE TURKEY MAD?

The first European who saw the turkey in Mexico in 1518, upon the discovery of that country, was surprised.

More greatly would he have been surprised had he seen the thousands of turkeys exposed for sale at the Harlem packing house on Saturday. The Christmas sale of poultry was immensely heavy, especially turkeys. Turkeys were cheap and sold at prices to suit everybody—from 10 cents and up per pound. Turkeys, it is reported, will continue to be low, and it is probable that many will be bought instead of beef, as the latter is a little high in price.

The purchase and receiving books of Webber's packing house show that during the week previous to Saturday 410,000 pounds of poultry were bought and received, mainly in turkeys. Mr. Webber, speaking on the subject yesterday, said: "This enormous quantity is not realized by many people. Those who do not comprehend have doubts. It would please me greatly to have any one inspect the receiving books to assure themselves of the astonishing facts."

The number of orders bought at Webber's on Saturday for delivery was also great. Nearly 15,000 were delivered. As an indication of "good times," the fact may be recorded that many firms presented their employees with turkeys. A few instances of the many follow: Church E. Gates & Co., of 138th street and Mott avenue, bought at Webber's for their employees, who number more than 100 in all, a turkey for every one. Smith & Lawlor, of 1859 Park avenue, purchased 36; the Northern Union Gas Company, of 680 Tremont avenue, 32; Gabe Case, of McGowan's Pass tavern in Central park, remembered his help—he gave away 25 birds; the Central Union Gas Company bought 56; Morgan Bros., of New Rochelle, 14; the Commonwealth Roofing Company, of 512 East Twenty-third street, 30; Josiah Macey's Sons, of 191 Front street and 366 South street, bought 35, and Mr. George B. Brown, the plumber at 76 East 125th street, made a present of a turkey to each of his men.

If turkeys are a healthful diet, the Christmas season of 1899 should prove it conclusively to New Yorkers.—Harlem Reporter.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

498 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 8th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 5646-12th St.

Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

Choice City Dressed Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, January 5, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Weinhaus, B., 159 Ludlow; to Tilbert Korenblatt (filed Dec. 30, '99)..... \$45
Feinberg, B., 52 Forsyth; to I. House (filed Dec. 30, '99)..... 50
Cupi, E., 13-15 W. 24th; to B. J. Pack (filed Jan. 2, 1900)..... 1,686

Bills of Sale.

Wachtely, S., 936 Eighth ave.; to Suman Bros. (filed Dec. 30, '99)..... \$100
Heineman, C., 2218 Fifth Ave.; to Y. Bauer (filed Jan. 3, 1900)..... 1
LaGatluta, N., 213 Mott; to Manola & Barcia (filed Jan. 3, 1900)..... 175

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Sapanotsky, Mendel, 165 McKibben St.; to Samuel Baron (filed Jan. 2)..... \$120
Sondergeld, Herman, Hamburg Ave. and Starr street; to H. & J. Von Glahn (filed Jan. 4)..... 500

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, January 5, 1900:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Feuer, Isaac, 240 E. 100th; to L. Gluckman (filed Dec. 29, '99)..... \$400
Polegre, G., 212 Pearl; to Fidelity Loan Ass'n (filed Dec. 29, '99)..... 100
Boehm, Jennie, 40 E. Eighth; to J. Strauss (filed Dec. 29, '99)..... 182
Palard, F. P., 168th and Audobon Ave.; to A. M. (filed Dec. 30, '99)..... 585
Sampert & Kolts, 102 Bowery; to L. S. Gottlieb (filed Jan. 2, 1900)..... 950
Malchiodi, L., 247 Third Ave.; to A. Maresco (filed Jan. 3, 1900)..... 550
Goldfarb, Louis, 138 Norfolk; to M. Steineck (filed Jan. 3, 1900)..... 60
King, J., 430 Seventh Ave.; to J. M. D. Low (filed Jan. 3, 1900)..... 425
Coffey, T. E., 17 Stone; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed Jan. 4, 1900)..... 125
Herring, A., 877 Sixth Ave.; to J. H. Ahlborn (filed Dec. 4, 1900)..... 340
Curiel, Alex., 138 E. 57th; to Sarah Curiel (filed Jan. 4, 1900)..... 2,500

Bills of Sale.

Platzman, Samuel, 697 Broadway; to Ester Platzman (filed Jan. 2, 1900)..... \$1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Heberlein, Fred, 348 Flushing Ave.; to Jacob A. Greaser (filed Dec. 29, '99)..... \$500
McManus, Patrick, 79 Atlantic Ave.; to David J. O'Donnell (filed Dec. 30)..... 100
Degenhardt, Henry, near 345 Smith St. to Cord D. Degenhardt (filed Dec. 30)..... 600
Behrens, John, South Fourth and Berry Sts.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Jan. 2)..... 170
Haggerty, Wm. H., 27 Broadway; to Rosina Tonjes (filed Jan. 3)..... 1,500
Baskind, Charles and Philip Loenthal, 30 Humboldt St., to L. Kaplan (filed Jan. 3)..... 150
Stanghetti, Peter, 16 Hamilton Ave.; to Geo. W. Langhaus (filed Jan. 3)..... 150
Dursdon, John, 206 Atlantic Ave.; to Herbt L. Handy (filed Jan. 4)..... 100

Bills of Sale.

Nubel, John R., 263 Bridge St.; to Edward Nubel (filed Jan. 2)..... \$1,000
Miller, Chas. F., 176 Livingston St.; to Frank G. Miller (filed Jan. 2)..... Nom.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—H. S. Brustat, Bridgeport, meat market; sold out.—Prescott G. Woodford, Plainville, meat market; dead.—G. A. Taylor, Willimantic, meat market; burned out.—A. B. Pierpont, Waterbury, market; real estate mortgage, \$300.

FLORIDA.—F. Cuerto & Co., Tampa, restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Charles F. Gould, Jacksonville, butcher; bill of sale, \$500.

GEORGIA.—Abel & Co., Macon, butchers; succeeded by S. D. Abel.—F. L. Siegel, Atlanta, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$500.

ILLINOIS.—George Ogden, Gladstone, hotel; E. Edgar succeeds.—John Wolfe, Lawrenceville, restaurant; sold out.—W. G. Carmichael, Pontiac, meat; chattel mortgage, \$1,127.

INDIANA.—Joel T. Rees, Red Key, restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Foster & Co., Indianapolis, restaurant; R. M. Foster, individually real estate mortgage, \$2,600.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Keeswater & Frank, Waynewood, butchers; slaughterhouse burned.

KENTUCKY.—J. M. Gastineau, Corbin, butcher, etc.; assigned.—W. Kraus, Jr., Newport, meats; Wm. Kraus, Jr., individually real estate mortgage, \$3,000.

MAINE.—G. H. Bean, Mechanic Falls, restaurant; stock and furniture damaged by fire.—Daniel Brett, Woodfords, retail provisions; dead.

MARYLAND.—Joseph Snyder, Mount Savage, meats; judgments \$175.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Oscar J. Stockwell, Beverly, provisions, etc.; assigned.—Brown & Fiske, Boston, leather; partnership formed under above style.—Bullwart, Brown & Fiske, Boston, leather; dissolved.—Wm. M. Bullwant & Co., Boston, leather; advertise partnership formed under this style.—W. W.

Kimball & Co., Boston, provisions; assigned.—George F. Whitney, Boston, soap; dead.—Lawrence Provision Company, Lawrence, pork; assigned.—J. H. Cressey, Salem, wholesale produce, etc.; sold out.—Bush & Mullen, Westfield, meat; Henry Mullen dead.—Henry R. Simonds, Winchester, provisions; dead.—Ruillard & Dean, Boston, provisions; Lucy E. Ruillard, individually, bill of sale, \$1, etc.—David C. Wyman, Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$5,000.—H. J. Kendrick, Greenfield, meat; closed on attachment.—Perreault & Co., Holyoke, meat, etc.; attached \$300.—A. W. Preble, Worcester, fish; chattel mortgage \$200.

MICHIGAN.—Ole Peterson, Clio, meat; succeeded by Herbert Sims.

MISSOURI.—B. W. Schumes, St. Louis, meat, etc.; dead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A. L. Sanbern, Laconia, provisions, etc.; assigned.—J. E. Towle Co., Manchester, wholesale provisions; assigned.—King & Guernette, Nashua, provisions, etc.; dissolved.—Estate of Freeman Washington, Portsmouth, restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Lucian E. Gotham, Dover, restaurant; chattel mortgage \$225 discharged.—Joseph O. Tuscotte, Manchester provisions, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$225 discharged.—Calixte Vigneault, Manchester, provisions, etc.; real estate mortgage \$750.

NEW JERSEY.—Jos. Hommer, West Hoboken, meat; bill of sale \$600.

NEW YORK STATE.—James Rice, Ithaca, market; judgment \$250.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Borough of Queens.—Brons Bros., Jamaica, meat; H. F. Brons withdrawing.

OHIO.—Charles Rockel, Cincinnati, commission; cured meats; succeeded by Rockel & Cuzzort.—H. H. Norden, Toledo, meat, etc.; sued \$277.—Wm. F., Reeck, Toledo, meat; canceled real estate mortgage \$400.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Peter B. Smith, Lock Haven, hotel; judgment \$2,659.—Harris Leven, Philadelphia, fish, etc.; assigned.—Frank M. Aylesworth, Scranton, meats; judgment \$2,858.

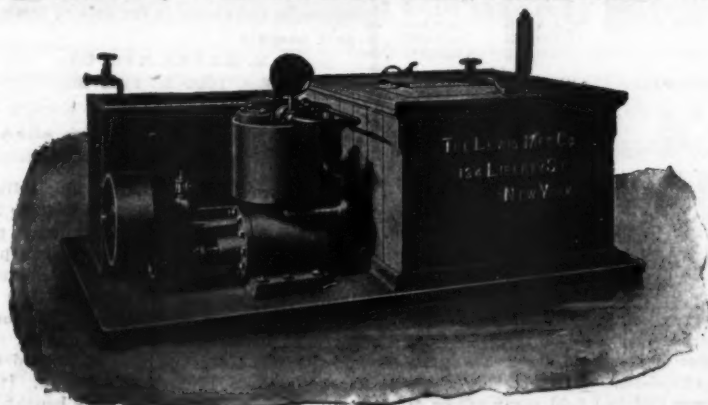
RHODE ISLAND.—Lizzie A. Gardiner, Providence, restaurant; succeeded by Gardiner & Tuell.—Gardiner & Ball, Providence, restaurant; succeeded by Gardiner & Tuell.—Kimball, Colwell & Co., Providence, pork packers, succeeded by Kimball & Colwell Co.

TEXAS.—J. A. Russel, McKinney, restaurant; sold out.

UTAH.—W. L. White, Salt Lake City, slaughtering; lessee Utah Slaughtering Co.; chattel mortgage \$31,102, cattle.

WISCONSIN.—Nic. Gehl, Kenosha, meat; real estate mortgage \$300 released.—Julius Thielman, Merrill, meats; warranty deed \$300.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all
set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

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THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

134 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.72	a	...
Prime steam	5.72	a	...
Neutral	5 1/4	a	5 1/2
Compound	5 1/4	a	5 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	42	a	44
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	38	a	40
Lard oil, No. 1	34	a	36
Lard oil, No. 2	32	a	34
Oleo oil, "Extra" .....	...	a	10 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	50	a	52
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	48	a	50

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5 1/2	a	6
No. 2	4 1/2	a	5
Edible tallow .....	...	a	6

GREASES.

Brown	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
White, A	4 1/2	a	...
White, B	4 1/2	a	4 1/2
Bone	4 1/2	a	5

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/4	a	2
Suet	3	a	...
Shope bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	31

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	29	a	31
Crude, in tanks	26	a	28
Butter oils, barrels	34	a	35

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.85		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.55		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.70		
Unground t'l'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	18.50		
Unground t'l'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	16.00		
Unground t'l'g, 8 and 20 p. c. ton	14.00		
Unground t'l'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	13.00		
Ground raw bones	26.00		
Ground steam bones	18.00		

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lb av
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton	
Round ahn bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton	
Flat ahn bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton	
Thigh bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lb av	

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7 1/2	a	8
Spare ribs	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Trimnings	5	a	...
Boston butts	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Cheek meat .....	...	a	3 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/2	a	...
White, clarified sugar	4 1/2	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/2	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	95	a	...
Lard, tierces	1.10	a	...

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The closing market shows additional features to those in our review elsewhere printed; that the Hull (English) market has advanced to-day (Friday) to 19s 9d for refined for January and April shipments, that Marseilles continues strong after its very sharp advance for the week, and that it desires to buy at the prices quoted the day before, but finds a further advance asked; thus, after sales had been made in New York of prime yellow for Marseilles at 34 1/2@35c, one sale has been made to it at equal to 35.30 net, and some bids are now reported a little above these figures, while to 36c is asked.

OLEO STEARINE is firmer in New York at 7 1/4c, at which 100,000 lbs. were sold here, while Chicago is now quoted at 7 1/4@7 1/2c.

TALLOW.—As there had been no sales of city in hogsheads over 5c, the contract deliv-

eries to the home trade had to go in at 5c; but the situation is very confident, and 5 1/4c bid at the close for the city in hogsheads, finds only one lot on offer at 5 1/4c, and the other melters declining to name any selling price.

Change of Soap Managers.

An important change has been made in Swift and Company's soap department. F. W. Donnelly, of the company's head office in Chicago, succeeds S. U. Godfrey, who for some time managed Swift and Company's soap interests in the East, with headquarters in the general offices at Tenth avenue, New York city. Mr. Donnelly is as "slick as grease" and as clean and as honest as "Wool Soap" or any other of the excellent brands of Swift's soaps, which he will push east of Chicago. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held his associates in the general office, headed by V. M. Smith, gave him a rousing dinner and send off. Then, under the impromptu codification of "Vic and Bunch," telegraphed his coming ahead and smoothed his path to his new field. It is gratifying to have so worked and so lived that friends are left behind who vouch for you in front. Mr. Donnelly, we understand, is a very capable man. The New York trade will find him a clean business man and a gentleman.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 30, 1899, is as follows:

Week ending Dec. 30, '99	Same week, to 1898.	Nov. 1, '99, to Dec. 30, '99.
PORK, BBLs.		
U. Kingdom ..	1,262	2,616
Continent ..	332	1,488
So. & Cen. Am. ..	242	1,677
W. Indies ..	1,426	1,875
Br. No. Am. ..	245	12
Other countries ..	17	...
Total	3,524	7,668

HAM AND BACON, LBS.		
U. Kingdom ..	10,184,040	14,146,320
Continent ..	1,718,225	2,772,401
So. & Cen. Am. ..	156,775	227,375
W. Indies ..	184,275	292,225
Br. No. Am. ..	...	20,950
Other countries ..	6,050	...
Total	12,249,365	17,438,321

LARD, LBS.		
U. Kingdom ..	2,846,770	5,841,086
Continent ..	5,636,972	4,606,177
So. & Cen. Am. ..	408,415	375,365
W. Indies ..	354,470	1,136,280
Br. No. Am. ..	1,060	2,000
Other countries ..	135,600	4,550
Total	9,383,287	11,465,358

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

	Week ending Dec. 30, 1899.		
From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York ..	2,590	4,612,975	5,840,900
Boston ..	165	2,344,125	782,025
Portland, Me. ..	395	2,448,075	428,150
Phila., Pa. ..	...	1,180,933	417,086
Baltimore ..	...	1,122,932	1,933,061
Norfolk ..	...	...	...
Newport News ..	282	...	...
New Orleans ..	96	63,325	48,255
St. John, N. B. ..	...	477,000	183,760
Montreal ..	...	...	...
Total	3,524	12,249,635	9,383,287

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99.	Nov. 1, '98.	
	to Dec. 30, '99.	to Dec. 31, '98.	Decrease.
Pork, lb.	8,021,800	11,294,400	3,272,600
Hams, b'n, lb ..	122,833,196	163,502,656	40,669,460
Lard, lbs.	122,474,893	144,514,298	22,039,405

Daniel G. Potter, of Monson, Mass., 'at one time a successful soap and candle manufacturer, died on Christmas day. Mr. Potter was 82 years of age and had held many offices of public trust.

Business Opportunities

POSITION WANTED.

EXPORTERS.—Advertiser for last five years in responsible position with New York firm of Export Merchants; thoroughly familiar with business in Cottonseed Oils, Tallow, Greases, etc. with European markets. Expert stenographer and typewriter; first-class book-keeper; seeks immediate change. Address
H. B. FLEMING, 4 Stone St., New York.

WANTED:

A complete outfit of modern second-hand Packinghouse Machinery, in first-class condition. State what you have and the make. Address, L. S. E., Box 52, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

WANTED.

A good second-hand ice machine, 25 to 35 tons capacity, that is in good condition.

FRYE-BRUHN CO.,
Seattle, Wash.

WANTED.

A first-class thoroughly competent Sausagemaker to take charge of the department in a New England packinghouse. All communications confidential. State experience and address A1, Box 29, care of

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

Whole or half interest in hide stock glue factory within 150 miles of New York City. Annual output about 400,000 lbs. Address, Glue, Box 18, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau St., New York.

FOR SALE:


One Anderson Dryer,
One Boomer & Boschert Press,
One Foss Mill, nearly new.

Having discontinued the drying of tankage, the above is for sale or trade at a bargain.

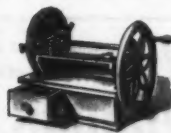
A. B. MAYER MFG. CO.,
Office, 1030 N. 12th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

—Heretofore the South St. Paul (Minn.) packing plant of Swift and Company has used ice for the extensive refrigeration in preparing meats for market, but the modern plan of installing pipes wherein circulate currents of cold liquid exuding less moisture than ice and preserving the meat more satisfactorily will prevail in the new improvements.


* Swift and Company recently shipped five carloads of lard to Belfast, Ireland. It is also reported that this concern has bought the Phillips land and cattle interests in Montana.




Power Meat Chopper



Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

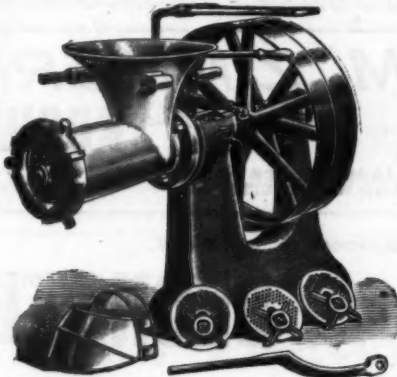


New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers


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No. 56, \$125.00 No. 66, \$225.00
 No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue


The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.
 Third and Dauphin Streets Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.




Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

BOSTON PACKING & PROVISION CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS of The Celebrated
 "FERGUSON" Hams and Bacon
 "BLUE BRAND" All Leaf Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
 "RED BRAND" Pure Lard in 3, 5, and 10 lb. pails.
 "ADVANCE BRAND" Pure Lard in tierces and tubs.
THE FINEST PRODUCTS SOLD.

GENERAL OFFICE,
 77 & 79 So. Market St., BOSTON, MASS.

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PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

HIGH GRADE PROVISIONS for Domestic and Export Trade.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 400 Produce Exchange,
 Packinghouse, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

QUALITY is always our FIRST Consideration.



SKEWERS

Made from Selected Hickory

P. E. HELMS

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PACKERS OF REX BRAND MEATS AND LARD

Manufacturers of Soap

SHIPPERS OF ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT AND SAUSAGES

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—Etc.—
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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Provision Broker,
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NEW YORK.

I do a strictly brokerage business, neither buy nor sell for my own account. References, the Provision Trade of New York generally.

JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR
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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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DEALER IN
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Wagons visit all parts of the City. Country orders Solicited.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of **KOSHER PROVISIONS...**
LARGEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY. 318-320 East Houston St., New York.

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SAUSAGE CASINGS
New York: 50 Water Street,
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Illinois Casing Company,
Cleaners and Importers of
Sausage Casings,
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Importer and Exporter...
OF ALL KINDS OF
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Please enter my name as an Annual Subscriber for "The National Provisioner," for which I enclose \$3.

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Per Annum in the United States		
(in advance), \$3.00	CITY AND STREET.....	
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PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS

200 Forsyth St., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York.

John P. Squire & Sons'

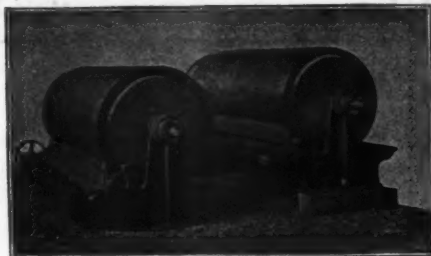
Our Kettle Rendered Leaf
Lard cannot be excelled.

HAMS and BACON

20 HARRISON ST., N. Y. Telephone, 288 Franklin. ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

LARD COOLERS,



With Cast-Iron Polished Rolls, cast in one entire piece. No bolted heads or ends to leak brine into the lard.

Built under Black's Patents by the
BLACK & CLAWSON COMPANY,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR
H. B. SCHMIDT, O. T. Joslin & Co., O. T. JOSLIN,
Cincinnati. New York.

Illustration of Plants recently Sold

SWIFT AND COMPANY, Kansas City: 2 Tandem Plants.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROV. CO., Chicago: 2 Tandem Plants.
NELSON MORRIS & CO., St. Joe: 1 Tandem Plant.

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THE ONLY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN MISSOURI making a specialty of Shorthand Composition and Typewriting.

As a knowledge of Shorthand is of no practical utility, unless able to compose and spell correctly, students deficient in these branches are taught without extra charge.

THE OFFICIAL METHOD of the Missouri Shorthand College is Ben. Pitman's system, but as there are those with preferences for other standards, Graham's and Munson's systems are also taught.

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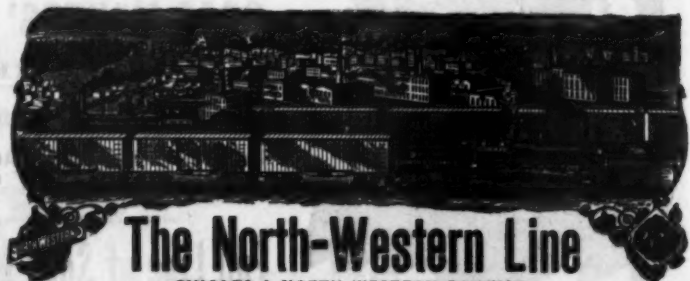
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